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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 252 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1932

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# SHAUKAT ALI'S PEACE EFFORTS AT DELHI

## SAVED FROM BANDITS

### MRS. PAWLEY AND COCKRAN FREE

LONDON, October 20.
Mukden.—Mrs. Pawley and Mr. Corkran have been released.
—Reuter.

## SIMON BLOWS HIS OWN TRUMPET

### In Midst Of Indian Crisis

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Speaking in the House of Commons on the Ottawa Agreements, Sir John Simon said, "I gave a certain portion of my life to work for India. I have worked as well as I can on India Committee with a desire to sink any personal view in order to help my colleagues to get along as soon as possible with the constitution. We are right in very midst of the crisis of these discussions."—Reuter.

## SIR P. THAKURDAS & R. T. C. INVITATIONS

### *Reported Acceptance Surprises Indian Businessmen*

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.
The reported acceptance by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas of the invitation to the third R. T. C. came as a surprise to Indian businessmen, in view of the fact that the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce had passed a resolution that they would not be represented at the R. T. C. unless certain conditions were fulfilled.—A.P.

## *STEALING GOVT. MONEY*

### *New Zealand Officials Jailed*

LONDON, October 20.
Defalcations in the New Zealand High Commissioner's Office in London have led to a sentence of twelve months in the second division on Ernest Thoms, Finance Officer and Nine months on Arnold Hore, audit clerk. Both pleaded guilty of stealing New Zealand Government money, Thoms' defalcation amounting to £1850 sterling and Hoare's to about 750 sterling.—Reuter.

## *Back To Kabul*

**LONDON, October 20.**
**Sir Richard Maconachie and his wife departed to-day. They are returning to British Legation at Kabul.—Reuter.**

## STOP PRESS

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
LONDON, Oct. 20.
With the steadier tendency on the sterling exchange, markets to-day had generally taken a more normal course. Stock Exchange was rather unsettled owing to profit-taking, but at close, the tendency was very firm.
South African gold mining shares particularly rallied from the early setback and closed strong. Gilt-edged securities finished without a change from yesterday after being lower.
The new two per cent treasury bonds were at one-sixteenth premium. Commodity markets were more or less featureless. Wall Street opened firm, but afterwards reacted. Southern Railway 4,750,000 debentures four per cent. were over-subscribed.—Reuter.

# NEGOTIATION WITH VICEROY'S SECRETARY

## Stresses Need Of Gandhiji's Release

## HOPEFUL PROSPECTS OF DELHI PARLEYS

*(From Our Staff Correspondent)*
*DELHI, Oct. 20.*

***Maulana Shaukat Ali had telephonic conversation with the Private Secretary to the Viceroy when he informed the latter that his talks with Pandit Malaviya for communal unity were very hopeful and good results were expected.***

***He stressed once more the need of releasing Gandhiji at the critical junctureas Gandhiji's advice and co-operation were essential for final settlement. Maulana Shaukat Ali understood to have suggested Gandhiji's release at for the time-being till the negotiations for communal unity were in progress. He pointed it would be open to Goverment to re-arrest Gandhiji if they found his activities objectionable.***

***The Viceroy's Secretary assured Maulana Shaukat Ali that he would place the suggestions before the Viceroy.***

### *Bound For Rampur*

Maulana Shaukat Ali is leaving to-night for Rampur in response to an urgent call from the Nawab
The members of the Jamiat ul Ulema Hind were "At Home" to Maulana Shaukat Ali this evening at the Jamait Office. Maulana Abdul Majid welcomed Maulana Shaukat Ali, and complemented him on the right lead he was giving to the Muslims at this juncture. The speaker deplored that prominent Jamiat leaders were in jail, else they would have strengthened Maulana Shaukat Ali's hands fighting the reactionaries. but assured Maulana Shaukat Ali Jamiat's unstinted support so long as he gave correct lead to the community.
Replying Maulana Shaukat Ali expressed pleasure at meeting the old co-workers and said he wanted honourable peace between the Hindus and Muslims and between India and Britain. He was working for it and hoped to achieve his object very soon.

### *Shaukat Ali For Second Interview With Viceroy*

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.
The Associated Press understands that immediately after his conversation with Pandit Malaviya, Maulana Shaukat Ali applied for a second interview with the Viceroy, with the request that it be granted as soon as possible as the Maulana is anxious to leave Delhi soon.—A. P.

## BRINGING ABOUT PEACE MENTALITY

### Shaukat Ali's Mission In Dehli

NEW DELHI, October 20.
"There should be peace mentality in order to bring about peace. I hope the Hindus would appreciate my efforts and would persuade the Congress to call off the Civil Disobedience movement", said Maulana Shaukat Ali to the press this evening when leaving to see Mr. Arthur Moore of the "Statesman", for, he said, his peace included every section including the Europeans.
Asked about his future plans, the Maulana said that he was waiting for a reply from the Viceroy. He might have to stay till to-morrow, for the main purvose of his visit to Delhi was to settle the preliminaries of the communal peace talks. The Maulana would see Pandit Malaviya again at 6 p.m. to-day.—A.P.

## MUSLIM COMMUNITY UNITED AS ONE MAN

### What Lucknow Conference Achieved

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.
Interviewed about the results of the Lucknow Muslim Conference, Mr. Zahoor Ahmad, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., said, the Muslim gathering at Lucknow mainly consisted of Nationalist Muslims. It must be said to their credit that they were influenced by the recent happenings in the country, and they realised the supreme necessity of rejoining Muslim ranks with a view to support a united demand of their community. They rose to the occasion like patriots and came forward to declare their adherance to the Muslim demands embodied in the famous resolution of all-Parties' Muslim Conference passed in Delhi under the Presidency of the Agha Khan in January 1929.
The demands are contained in a resolution commonly known as Jinnah's 14 Points. Mr. Zahoor Ahmad added it is a happy sign that our Muslim Nationalist friends felt to abandon their adherence to unqualified joint electorates the main plank of their political programme in concert with the Congress and various other non-Muslim Associations in lieu of late Maulana Mohamed Ali's formula.
There remains no doubt, said Mr. Zahoor Ahmad that the entire Muslim community is united as one man against unqualified joint electorates sponsored by Hindu Mahasabha, the Congress and substantially supports famous resolution of All-India Muslim Conference.

## MUSLIM-HINDU-SIKH MEETING

### To Be Followed By All-Parties' Conference

From Our Special Representative.

**NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.**

**Two hours' interview between Maulana Shaukat Ali and Pandit Malaviya at Birla House, New Delhi resulted in the decision to call a meeting at Allahabad on October 30th of Hindu-Sikh Representatives to meet the Muslim Representative Committee appointed by the Lucknow Conference.**

**This meeting will be followed by an All-Parties' Conference, including representatives of Christians, Parsis, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and others for the final settlement.**

**Malaviyaji, who arrived this morning from Lahore by the Frontier Mail, drove straight to meet Maulana Shaukat Ali at 3, Hailey Road.**

**For one hour both had a heart-to-heart talk.**

**Following this Maulana Shaukat Ali, accompanied by Sheikh Abdul Majeed and Sayed Abdul Aseer, his host, went to Birla House, at 11-30 a.m. All the four were closeted for two hours. On coming out at 1-30 p.m. both looked cheerful and stated they were hopeful. Maulana Shaukat Ali remarked: "We are doing our best to reach an amicable settlement without intervention of a third party. We are hopeful, and if we did not succeed to-day we will surely succeed to-morrow." Malaviyaji and Maulana Shaukat Ali are meeting again at six in the evening.**

**Malaviya is leaving to-night to confer with Bengal Hindu leaders.**

### *Malaviya Postpones Departure For Calcutta*

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.
Pandit Malaviya after the day's conversation felt very weak and has postponed his departure for Calcutta for a week.—A. P.

## MORE TROOPS FOR BENGAL TOWNS

### Whole Battalion Of Gurkhas Reaches Bankura

## SOLDIERS BILLETED IN COLLEGE HOSTEL

BANKURA, Oct. 16.
The first battalion of the First Gurkha Rifles which arrived here on the 1st instant, it is ascertained on enquiry consist of 1,200 troops and not 500 as stated before. The second battalion is expected in the first week of November. The first battalion is under the command of Col. T. E. Randon. There are 19 European officers and 28 Indian officers. A regiment of the Duke of Connaught's Cavalry is expected in the first week of November from Almorah.—A. P.

## SOLDIERS MARCH THROUGH RAJSHAHI STREETS

### Billeted In College

RAJSHAHI Oct. 16.
A detachment of 350 soldiers of the Eastern Frontier Rifles with one officer arrived here this morning by the Calcutta train. Soldiers marched through town. The soldiers have been stationed in the Sir Bamphylde Fuller Mahomedan College Hoste. which have been vacated for the purpose. The Hostel is situated within the compound of the Rajshahi College adjacent to the College buildings and college playing ground.—A. P.

## ATTEMPT ON WATSON'S LIFE

### Several Arrests Including A School Mistress

CALCUTTA, October 20.
Ardhendu Ghose, his sister Sudha Ghose, a school mistress, were arrested in connection with the attempt on the life of Sir Alfred Watson and were brought to Calcutta and placed before the chief presidency magistrate, who remanded them to police custody till the 27th of October.
Manindra Roy and two others were arrested in the same connection and remanded to police custody till the 27th instant.
Saroj Bhattacharya and Sri Krishna Bhattacharya, who were arrested in the same connection were released on bail and ordered to appear on the 25th instant.
—A.P.

## *CHOWRINGHEE STUFF FOR OLD DAMES*

(From Our Correspondent).
MADRAS, October 20.
An instance of imagination running riot is provided in a Calcutta news story splashed in the "Madras Mail," wherein it said that the latest phase of the Terrorist activities in Calcutta takes the form of surreptitious inoculation with fine needles of leprosy or syphilis virus into European girls proceeding to office by tram or bus.
Despite the police denial of such happenings, several victims of attacks are reported to have developed strange symptoms and have been taken to hospital.
The story also says that European girls proceeding to business quarters are shot with catapults. It appears that the police, European Association and Royalists have been asked by European firms to take steps to prevent such outrages.

## ARMS ACT ARREST

RAJSHAHI, Oct. 16.
The local police arrested Sudhir Kumar Sarkar, a young man of Ramchandrapur in connexion with the recent armed dacoity in Rajshahi town. Another young man was taken to the thana but later let off.—A. P.

## "WANTED" MEN ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, October 20.
Helaram Chatterji, who is said to be absconding in connection with the Memari, Burdwan, Dacoity, was produced and remanded till the 27th instant.
In connection with the recent find of revolvers, Bejoy Das and three others were arrested on suspicion by the special staff of the Port Police and produced before the chief magistrate and later discharged. Jatin Das, arrested in the same connection, was remanded till the 25th instant.—A.P.

## ARRESTS IN JUBBULPORE

### Sequel To Samson Murder

JUBBULPORE, October 20.
The City Police with the help of the C.I.D. have arrested four Mohammadan youths in connection with the Samson murder which took place on 20th September, 1932. Some stolen property belonging to the deceased, daggers and strangulation rope are said to have been recovered from the accused. The accused will be produced before the Magistrate to-morrow, when remand would be appointed for.—A.P.

## *Peasant Leader For Rumanian Govt....*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BUKHAREST, October 20.
Maniu, leader of National Peasant Party, has agreed to form government with M. Titulesco as foreign minister.

## "FREE PRESS JOURNAL" FORFEITS RS. 10,000 SECURITY

### For Publishing Article entitled "No Swaraj While Under This Curse"

**Two notices have been issued by the Government of Bombay on Mr. S. Sadanand——one in his capacity as the Publisher of the "Free Press Journal" and the other as Keeper of the "Free Press Bulletin" Press——ordering the forfeiture of Rs. 5,000 deposited by him.**

**As Mr. Sadanand is now in Madras, the orders were served on Mr. K. B. Sanzgiri, the manager of the "Free Press Journal" late in the evening on Thursday.**

The security, it will be recalled was deposited by the "F.P. Journal" in August last under the Press Act.
Notice of forfeiture is issued under Section 6 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers Act, 1931 for words falling under clause (d) of section 4 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, in the article headed: "No Swaraj While Under This Curse," in the issue of the "Free Press Journal" dated the 20th September, 1932.

## KEEPING PEACE IN CHITTAGONG

### Curfew Order Strictly Obeyed

CHITTAGONG, Oct. 17.
The District Magistrate's orders requiring Hindu 'bhadralok' youths to remain indoors between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and prohibiting their use of bicycles in the town of Chittagong and within certain area in the interior and the order asking several persons not to leave the limits of their houses for a month are being strictly followed, no case of wilful disobedience being reported yet.
Though the first two orders are meant for a section of a community only, the elderly Hindus or even persons of other communities are, it is said, scarcely seen in the streets after dusk.
It appears that some people, outward bound, generally leave Chittagong by Surma Mail at 4-30 p.m. instead of by the Calcutta Mail at 9-30 p.m., and the postal mail (for Calcutta) closes about an hour earlier in the evening. Some of the local doctors and 'bona fide' employees in Government or merchant offices have, however, been provided with "Curfew Permits" so that, they may move freely on office or professional duty during the prohibited hours.—A.P.

## Real Issue In U. S. Election

### DR. MELLON ADDRESSES ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

LONDON, Oct. 20.
The real question to be decided in the coming United States Presidential Election was the leadership, declared Dr. Mellon, addressing the English-speaking Union at Manchester. He said that it was doubly unfortunate that the election should be fought on the vague issue of discontent with conditions beyond the power of any Government to control. No power outside the United States could undermine the dollar.
America had given her wholehearted support to the World Economic Conference and did not desire to place undue restrictions on the scope of its discussion. If America by tariffs and Britain by Ottawa Agreements could restore prosperity within their borders let them wish each other well. Trade which United States might lose as result of Ottawa Conference would not be worth nearly so much to the Americans as to more prosperous Britain.—Reuter.

## *SENATOR BORAH TO FARMERS' RESCUE*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
SHELLEY, IDAHO, October 20.
Senator Borah advocated government issue of 5000 million dollars additional currency in an address to farmers. He said that hoarding and contraction of credit, had prevented the farmer from marketing his crops and maintained that such issue was merely to restore wealth to its proper basis.
The American farmer is loaded to about 25 billion dollars debts.

## NEW CIVIL SURGEON.

Lt.-Col. N.C. Kapur, I.M.S., who was Civil Surgeon at Howrah, has taken over charge as Civil Surgeon here from Captain K. C. Sen Gupta, M.B.

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### Legal Notices.

### High Court

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 95 of 1931.

H. H. WADIA, Esqr., ...Plaintiff.
Vs.
MANECKBAI, widow of Dhanjibhai Kikabhai Gandevia and others.
..... Defendants.

To
RUPCHAND JEROOP
The 2nd defendant herein
JEROOP TEJA
The 3rd defendant herein

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has taken out a Chamber Summons dated 10th October, 1932 for an order directing the Commissioner for Taking Accounts to take on file a certified copy of the Preliminary Decree herein dated 1st July, 1931, and to proceed with the reference in pursuance of the said Decree and for costs. The hearing of the Chamber Summons has been fixed for 4th November 1932 at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.) before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers.
Dated this 20th day of October, 1932.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5676

### Public Notices.

The Belapur Company Limited

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 3421 in respect of 10 Shares Nos. 26254 to 26263 of the Belapur Company, Limited, standing in the name of Vithaldas Manmohandas Gandhi, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, 12-14, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof
Dated 18th October, 1932.
8238

### Legal Notices

### Notice Of Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AJITSING CHANDULAL D. JHAVERY, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Dayaram Damodar Mithaiwalla free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lien lease, possession, bequest, partnership or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 35 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Chewool Wadi without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 168 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3155 Street No. 13 New Street No. 14 A and New Survey No. 120 Cadastral Survey No. 934 (Bhuleshwar Division) and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the properties of Goolji Shingani and Vithal Ranchhordas on or towards the West by vacant land of the Fazander Shamrao Pandurang on or towards the North by Chewoolwadi Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Goolji Shingani.
Dated this 20th day of October 1932.
JHAVERY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5678

### In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RADHABAI, widow of Narayan Krishnaji Bhoine, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Hous No. 104, New Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
GAJANAN SHIVSHANKAR NIRGUDE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 290 Sandhurst Road, West outside the Fort of Bombay, the Sole Executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twelfth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the Twenty-third year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(L.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master

H. A. VAKIL.

The 12th day of October, 1932.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5677

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Under instructions from Mr. Alexander George Gray, Manager of the Bank of India, Ltd., and Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3942 of 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1932 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises in one lot, a valuable landed property situate at Kalbadevi Road, Picket Road and Princess Street, being a consolidated holding consisting of 3 pieces of land particulars of which are mentioned below.

PICKET ROAD PROPERTY

FIRSTLY—Pension and Tax land with building at Picket Road, about 211 1/2 square yards, Street Nos. 58 to 61 and bounded on the East by the property of Cassum Mitha, on the West by the property hereinafter secondly described on the North by the house of Sadanand Laxmonjee and on the South by Picket Road,

SECONDLY Leasehold land about 88 7/9 sq. yards, with building at Picket Road and bounded on the North and East by the property hereinafter first described, on the South and West by Picket Road.

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Quit and ground rent land with building at the junction of Lohar Chawl (Princess Street) and Kalbadevi Road, Street Nos. 7/c to 79, 63 to 67, 266 about 202 2/9 sq. yards and bounded on the East by the house of Sadanand Laxmanjee, on the West by Kalbadevi Road, on the North by Princess Street (Lohar Chawl Street) and on the South by the property herein-after secondly described.

By the conditions, the Purchaser is deemed to purchase with full notice of the title deeds and documents specified in the conditions which are open for inspection by any prospective purchaser at his own cost at the office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe from the 6th October 1932 until the date of the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

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| Steamers, | Tons. | Arrive, | Leave, |
|---|---|---|---|
| * Bengal Maru | 5396 | 21 Oct. | 26 Oct. |
| * Nagato Maru | 5901 | 18 Oct. | 31 Oct. |
| Katori Maru | 10000 | ..... | @ 1 Nov. |
| x Tango Maru | 6893 | 30 Oct. | 13 Nov. |
| Kashima Maru | 10000 | ..... | @15Nov. |
| * Hakodate Maru | 5303 | 2 Nov. | 15 Nov. |
| Yasukuni Maru | 12000 | ..... | @28Nov. |
| * Tokiwa Maru | 6972 | 17 Nov. | 30 Nov. |

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers. | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fushimi Maru | 11000 | 27 Oct. | 13 Nov. |
| Hakozaki Maru | 10500 | 9 Nov. | 26 Nov. |

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## SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

October 20.
Conte Rosso, Ginlio, Shanghai.
President Garfield, Baker, New York.

DEPARTURES.
October 21.
President Garfield, Baker, New York.
Conte Rosso, Ginlio, Trieste.
Sutherland, Potts, Pondicherry.

LOADING.
October 20.
Steamer Curthage for London.
Steamer Varsova for Busrah.
Steamer Baroda for Busrah.

S S Conte Rosso:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Conte Rosso arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with a general cargo and 54 passengers and hence she will sail to-day for Trieste etc., with a general same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S President Garfield:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer, President Garfield, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail to-day for New York, with a general and same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Sutherland:—The G T Coy's steamer Sutherland will sail to day for Pondicherry with ballast.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 20.

S S Britannia for Liverpool:—161 bales African cotton, Volkart Bros.; 95 bales cotton thread waste, S Trikamlal; 34 bales wool raw, D Sassoon & Co.; 16 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.; 7 bales wool raw Bombay Co.; 2 bales wool raw, K Lalbhai; 308 bags myrabollam, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Marseilles:—1400 bags castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co.; 800 bags castor seed, C Dharamsey & Co.

S S Carthage for London:—14 bales woollen carpets, 2 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons; 4 bundles woollen carpets, 2 bundles woollen rugs, Grindley & Co.; 2 cases brassware, 2 cases bristles. Thos. Cook & Sons.

S.S Birkenfels, for Hamburg:—4 pots palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 100 drums groundnut oil, A R Oomerbhoy; 2423 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co; 154 bags gum olibonum, A A H Mawji; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Bremen:—63 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S.S. Hereford, for Dunkirk:—1318 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 385 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Conte Rosso, for Venice:—125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Ratenfels, for Hamburg:—675 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 55 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Houston:—100 bales cotton thread waste. B Mahasukhram & Co.

S.S. President Garfield, for New York:—1 bale woollen carpets, M M & Co; 2 cases brassware, American Express Co.

For Marsailles:—275 bags ground nuts and 80 bags jingelly seed, S M Rajgor & Co.

For Genoa:—610 bags linseed, Birla Bros; 3 cases guts, Shamji Mal; 220 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Naples:—750 bags castorseed K Devchand & Co.

For Constanza:—300 bags gingellyseed and 50 bags groundnut seed, A H Diab.

S.S. Maur, for Philadelphia:—153 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

S.S. Bengal Maru, for Moji:—150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, October 20.

S.S. Shwedagon; Agents: I.B. P. Co., from Rangoon:—664127 gallons kerosene oil, 465005 gallons petrol, 1335 casks lub. oil, 50 casks turpentine, 96 bags and 256 cases paraffin wax, 50 casks floridin, 5000 Nos. empty drums, 1000 cases candles.

From Chitagong:—360 bundles tin scraps.

S.S. Sjomand; Agents: J Mackintosh, from Constanza:—3700 tons kerosene oil in bulk.

S.S. Sirsa; Agents: M M & Co., from Calcutta:—105 bundles white metal, 5650 pieces fire bricks, 21 cases brandy, 33 cases biscuits, 63 cases cane, 60 cases glassware, 87 cases records, 203 cases betelnuts, 98 cases hardware, 44 cases aluminium circles, 150 kegs red lead, 8882 bags tea, 16 drums colour, 2396 drums paint, 38 drums dyes, 60 cases cement, 125 cases soap, 23 bales canvas, 52 bales H cloth, 124 bales jute twine, 1365 bales gunnies, 122 cases porcelainware, 175 cases medicine, 7300 pieces cast iron pipes and fittings.

### RAILWAY TIMINGS

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

| Trains. | Arrivals. H.M. |
|---|---|
| Madras Mail ..... | 6-00 |
| Peshawar & Lucknow Express ..... | 7-20 |
| Calcutta Mail via Nagpur .. | 7-50 |
| Calcutta Mail via Chheoki . | 9-15 |
| Madras Express ..... | 10-15 |
| Deccan Queen ..... | 10-25 |
| Poona Mail ..... | 11-40 |
| Nagpur Express ..... | 14-00 |
| Punjab Mail ..... | 14-50 |
| Poona Express ..... | 19-30 |
| Allahabad Express ..... | 20-30 |

| Departures. | H.M. |
|---|---|
| Allahabad Express ..... | 7-15 |
| Poona Express ..... | 8-00 |
| Madras Express ..... | 13-45 |
| Punjab Mail ..... | 15-30 |
| Poona Mail ..... | 15-40 |
| Calcutta Mail via Nagpur .. | 16-45 |
| Deccan Queen ..... | 17-15 |
| Calcutta Mail via Chheoki .. | 21-00 |
| Peshawar & Lucknow Express ..... | 21-15 |
| Madras Mail ..... | 21-45 |
| Nagpur Express ..... | 22-00 |

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

| | H.M. |
|---|---|
| No. 8 Up Passenger ..... | 5-20 |
| No. 20 Up Delhi Express ... | 8-35 |
| No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail .. | 6-45 |
| No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail . | 7-50 |
| No. 4 Up Frontier Mail ... | 8-55 |
| No. 12 Up Passenger ..... | 14-30 |
| No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express | 19-5 |
| No. 6 Up Passenger .... | 20-45 |

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL.

| | H.M. |
|---|---|
| No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express ..... | 8-45 |
| No. 9 Down Passenger .... | 8-55 |
| No. 11 Down Passenger .... | 13-25 |
| No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail . | 20-0 |
| No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail | 20-45 |
| No. 3 Down Frontier Mail . | 21-45 |
| No. 19 Down Delhi Express . | 22-0 |
| No. 7 Down Passenger .... | 22-15 |

AT BALLARD PIER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers) arrives ..... | 9-5 |
| On days when Frontier Mail Boat Train runs from Delhi arrives ..... | 9-45 |

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# Sir Walter Scott

## That "Perplexing Figure" In Literature

Scott is one of the most perplexing figures in literature Not that there is any difficulty in his writings: they are generally quite straightforward, and at their best, in isolated passages, in the delination of certain characters achieve that 'classic reconciliation' which Mr. Buchan claims for them. But only in isolated passages, in certain characters so solid that they walk out of the context; and it is here that Scott is so baffling. A writer who could create characters as real as Dandie Dinmont, Dugald Dalgetty, Andrew Fairservice, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, Edie Ochiltree, Cuddie Headrigg and his mother—the list must run into scores—should also have been able to create a world for them to live in; but what Scott provided was pasteboard. Flesh and blood and paste board: that is what his novels are made of—flesh and blood as solid as Fielding's pasteboard as filmsy as Bulwer Lytton's, writes Edwin Mino in 'The Spectator."

It is impossible for such substances to coalesce, and they never do in the Waverley Novels; the genuine characters live not in the world Scott gives them, but in another which cannot be found in his books at all; and so, in spite of their solidity, they have a sort of meaninglessness, they are related to nothing. Why did he never create their proper world for them? One feels that it must have been potentially in his mind in some form. Perhaps a final reserve of power was lacking in him, or remained unexerted. And that probably accounts for the feeling which Scott gives us: that not only was he incontestably a great writer, but also something highly questionable and slightly absurd: a very great writer very greatly watered down.

There must be some partial explanation for such a mystery, and Mr. Donald Carswell whose Sir Walter is the most independent as well as the wittiest of the various books about Scott that have appeared in the last few years, touches indirectly upon it in a recent article in "The Modern Scot". Scott, he says, "presents the case, probably unique of a man of high genius who was not faithful to his artistic vision—not actually unfaithful, but faithful only 'in his fashion.' He was an artist of the rarest creative gifts, but for some reason was always ashamed of the fact ....He wrote to his friends that he had no use for posthumous fame: what he wanted was contemporary success" "What he wanted was contemporary success"; he wanted Abbotsford as well: he wanted also to pay off the load of debt in which Abbotsford among other things had involved him: and the satisfaction of those wants kept him busy all his writing life; it perpetually drove him on, leaving him almost only a stolen moment now and then for his genius—to which he was faithful "in his fashion" between anxious thoughts of Abbotsford and Constable. One must remember in judging the Waverley Novels that they were written under the compulsion of urgent necessity, a necessity imposed by the wants of a man who demanded contemporary success. The conflict between the best-seller and the imaginative artist may then partly account for the discrepancies in Scott's novels. But not wholly, for one often feels that, apart altogether from Abbotsford and Constable, he did not care. Mr. E. M. Forster notes that "he has neither artistic detachment nor passion." and it cannot be gainsaid. He remains, in spite of all the explanations that have been found for him, a peculiarly inexplicable figure: a great writer without the significance that should belong to greatness.

The amalgam of flesh and blood and pasteboard which was in vision of the world he presented in a style notorious for its carelessness. Yet carelessness is not its fault—a careless style may sometimes be vigorous and expressive; its worst fault is bookishness. It is bookish in much the same way as Stevenson's, though with infinitely less skill. It is both artificial and slip-shod, and so presents an almost inpenetrable barrier between the thing described and the reader. In his more rapid scenes Scott is like a man in an immense hurry who is encumbered with a very heavy overcoat, which, from sheer pressure of haste, he cannot stop to slip off

There were moments, however, when literary convention as well as public approval allowed him to slip off his overcoat; and it is then that he shows the rare creative gifts of which Mr Carswell speaks. In his use of Scots dialect he is a great and sensitive artist. The language his characters speak is not ordinary spoken Scots but spoken Scots deliberately heightened, consciously used as a means of literary expression, as Synge long afterwards used the speech of the Irish peasantry. Take his harangue by Edie Ochiltree; he is showing Lovel his secret cave:

"Few folks ken o' this place; to the best o' my knowledge, there's just two living by mysell, and that's Jingling Jock and the Lang Linker. I have had many a thought, that when I faund myself auld and forfrain, and no able to enjoy God's blessed air ony langer I wad drag myself here wi' a pickle aitmeal—and see, there's a bit bonny dripping well that popples that self-same gate-simmer and winter—and I wad e'en streek mysell out here, and abide my removal, like an auld dog that drags its useless ugsome carcass inta some bush or bracken, no' to gie living things a scunner wi' the sight o't when it's deed—Ay, and then, when the dogs barked at the lone farmstead, the gude-wife wad cry, 'Whisht, stirra, that'll me auld Edie,' and the bits o' weans wad up, puir things, and toddle to the door, to pu' in the ould Blue-Gown that mends a' their bonny-dis—but there wad be nae mair word o' Edie, I trow."

The Scottish peasantry do not speak in such flowing period. This style is Scottts own invention, and it shows an extraordinarily sensitive feeling for words and rhythm. In pure eloquence—an eloquence that recalls the Elizabethan drama—his Scots dialogue is unsurpassed by that of any other Scottish or English novelist. When they are using their language his characters speak out for themselves like no other characters in prose fiction; they have an endless supply of vigorous, rhythmical and eloquent speech. This speech moreover, has immense flexibility and range, and can express with equal force the pawgy philosophy of Bailie Nicol Jarvie, the sickly querulousness of Andrew Fairservice, and the grief of the old fisherman Muckle-backit over his son Steenie's death at sea—in its unexaggerated pathos perhaps the finest passage in all the Waverley Novels.

It is characteristic of Scott that he should have relegated those eloquent figures, the only true children of his genius, to an obsequiously subordinate place in his books His lifeless heroes and heroines hold the stage; it is their fates, we are asked to believe, that are important; and those humbler figures are mere servants or runners of errands. It is as if Scott shrank from dealing immediately with life as he knew it around him, and could seize it without fear only when it was separated from him by a broad barrier. In this case the barrier of class. The same terror of immediate reality can be seen in his portraits of women; he could never paint a passable portrait of any woman until she was past the dangerous age; his novels are full of vigorous beldames and sexless dolls. There is a weakness here that cannot be explained by his desire for contemporary success: an inner weakness, perhaps an inner terror; a need to put a good safe distance between himself and any deeper inquiry into human life. But if he was a great failure he was also a great man: and his achievement, fragmentary and in some ways absurd, still remains intact a century after his death.

## RELICS OF WITCHES' TIMES

### Discovered In A Coffin

A strange find has been made in Nagykoros, (Austria) where the site of an old cametery is being levelled for building.

A coffin containing an ancient form of tongs has been unearthed, and no traces exist that any the tongs has been found to hold a rusty iron heart in its teeth and as the site is not far from the place where witches were burned in the seventeen century, it is believed that the tongs and the iron heart are relics of the witch-burning period.

In the forest near the town of Dombovar a shepherd has found a shepherd's horn, which is believed to have been the property of Joska Sobri, one of the most famous "Betyars"—or highwaymen—who terrorised the Hungarian Plain in the nineteenth century.

The horn is an ox horn, 85 centimetres long, and the lower end is beautifully engraved with flower motifs.


## STOCKTAKING SALE

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## CONDITIONS UNSETTLED IN CENTRAL ARABIAN SEA

### Widespread Thunderstorms

POONA, Oct. 20.

The Andaman Sea depression has developed into a storm of small diameter with the centre between Diamond Island and Table Island. It has caused general rain in South Burma and heavy rain at Port Blair. Conditions are unsettled in the Central Arabian Sea, where a depression has apparently formed with its centre near latitude fifteen degrees north and longitude 63 degrees east. Widespread thundershowers have again occurred in the Peninsula.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair four inches; Mergui and Rangoon one; Diamond Island threequarters; Amherst, and Victoria Point a half; Dohad one; Hyderabad. Bangalore, Calicut, and Salem two; Belgaum and Miraj one and a half; Matheran, Poona and Kurnool one; Ratnagiri, Mahabaleshwar, Raichur, Cuddalore and Bellary threequarters: Bombay, Marmagao, Sholapur, Gulbarga, Chitaldroog, Mangalore, Cochin, Coimbatore, Anantapur and Trichinopoly a half; Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Hanamkonda, Mysore, Madura, Mercara and Coonoor a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue locally in Tenasserim, increase in Irrawadi Delta and extend in the Arakan Coast and Central Burma. Thundershowers will continue to be widespread in Peninsula, but with probable decrease in amount in North Deccan.—A. P.

## VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP OF ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

### Three Likely Candidates

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey will preside at the meeting of the court of the Allahabad University on the 23rd of November, when the new Vice-Chancellor in the place of Dr. Ganganath Jha will be elected. Among the likely candidates are Pandit Kanhyalal, Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, and Mr. Yusuf Ali, I.C.S. retired.

Dr. Jha will address the Convocation on the 24th instant. The University week will be a full one, there will be a musical conference beginning on the 22nd of November.—A. P.

## TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 18th October, 1932. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,59,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-6-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99–6–0 received approximately 87 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 2,00,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-7-6 per annum.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday, the 25th October, 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Thursday, the 27th October 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 19th to Monday, the 24th Octoger 1932 at Rs. 99–7–0 per cent subject to the condition that the Government of India reserve the right to stop the sale of intermediate without previous notice at any time during this period. Three months'. intermediate Treasury Bills sold from the 12th to the 17th October 1932 amounted to Rs. 92,00,000.


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## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

### Price Of Gold Raised

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

On the Stock Exchange there was some excitement in the early part of the day, caused, by a further sharp depreciation of sterling exchanges, owing to selling chiefly from Paris but with the influential support which was withdrawn yesterday and renewed to-day, the rates subsequently partially recovered.

As a result of early depreciation of sterling the price of gold was raised to 132 shillings per fine ounce. Good mining shares, especially Scots shares were particularly buoyant.

Gilt edged securities, after the early sharp set-back, partially recovered.

Commodity markets again showed an upward tendency in sympathy with the movement on exchanges.

Wall Street was firm but quiet.


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Manager.

# New York Cotton Advanced On Strength Of Wall Street

## HEDGE SELLING LIGHT AND TRADE BUYING

### Reported Official Sterling Support Reappeared When Rate Fell Below 3.36

Bombay, Oct. 20.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part on higher Liverpol advices but reacted later o. Southern hedge selling. Prices again advanced on strength of Wall Street.

The market opened steady at a rise of 5 to 9 point on parity with ruling quotations in Liverpoo. There was scattered buying and short covering but the demand was satisfied by hedge selling. Prices kept on sagging till noon under Southern selling and most of the opening improvement was lost. Later on prices again advanced on increased buying influenced by firmness of Wall Street nd a rise of 16 points was recorded. The market clised very steady at a rise of 14 to 15 points fo. near months and 9 to 12 points for distant deliveries. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 6.45c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed a rise of 17 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 6.47c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but it opened firm at a rise of 8 points. There was little Indian buying and Sterling exchange was easier. Offerings were light but later on the market was disappointing. New York advices coupled with improvement in Exchange and Straddle selling caused a decline. The market closed barely steady at a net 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 18 points at 5.57d.

Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 10 points.

Egyptian cotton futures ring was barely steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 7 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was strong and closed at a rise of 38 to 63 points.

The official week's weather report issued yesterday states that picking has progressed favourably during the last week and it is practically finished in Texas except North-Western districts. The crop has experienced some damage in the Eastern Belt. It can be seen from these reports that there is no top crop in Texas and the next Bureau Report will show some reduction in the total production.

The market is still under the influence of politics and chances in favour of Mr. Roosevelt are increasing. The technical situation is strong. As soon as the political situation improves, there will be increased demand and many operators are waiting to buy if prices decline.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 6.49 (2.56 p.m.)

N. Y. January lowest 6.33 (12-32 p.m.)

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Sterling we do not look for much further depreciation. Decline caused by transfer of funds seeking profitable investments and probability Government buying in anticipation of paying American debt. Think it is probable Roosevelt will be elected but we consider any unfavourable effect discounted. Think approximately 50 per cent. of the crop has been hedged."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9.12 a.m.: No precipitation. slightly warmer.

11-06 a.m.: Market advanced on scattered buying principally Bombay Straddle on good advices Bombay, less offering, decline in Sterling.

11.29 a.m.: Between midnight and daylight weather cool. no precipitation.

8-40 p.m.: New York market advanced in sympathy with Stock Exchange, hedge sales absorbed by trade.

Weekly Government Weather Report: Picking made good advance, practically completed in Texas except North-west. damage to open cotton in many localities in the Eastern belt.

Messrs. Jivatlal Purtapshi have received the following cable informatton from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Advance owing to fall in exchange. Market affected favourably by predictions of fall in exchange. Prevailing opinion is that the chances are in favour of a further decline in pound sterling.

New York:—Advanced towards the close when hedge selling pressure somewhat decreased. Strength of technical position, trade buying principal features.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Good reports from Manchester but undertone is weaker in sympathy with Sterling. We are not confident of higher prices yet.

Liverpool: American markets apathetic our lead owing political influences. Reported official support Sterling reappeared when rate fell below 3.36.

New York: Good trade demand. Export demand well sustained Liquidation about completed. Our opinion remains unchanged

New York: Less hedging. Trade Liverpool bought. Covering Firmness Stocks.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 19th inst (5.28 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynold and Gibson:—

"Prefer to take advantage of all weak markets on which to buy. notwithstanding other outside factors may tend momentarily to cloud textile issue."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Oct. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 6.40+.14 |
| January 1933 | 6.48+.15 |
| March 1933 | 6.51+.09 |
| May 1933 | 6.62+.11 |
| Middling Spot | 6.45+.10 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York Oct. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 6.38+.17 |
| December | 6.42+.10 |
| Middling Spot | 6.47+.09 |

NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 19.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 6.35 |
| March | 6.44 |
| May | 6.53 |

New York, Noon Call:—

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 6.38 |
| March | 6.47 |
| May | 6.55 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 19.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 82,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 14,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 49,000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.

| | 10-10 a.m. Quotations | To-day's Price |
|---|---|---|
| October 1932 | ... | 5.24+.03 |
| November 1932 | ... | 5.22+.04 |
| December 1932 | ... | 5.18+.03 |
| January 1933 | 5.22 | 5.17+.03 |
| February 1933 | ... | 5.17+.03 |
| March 1933 | 5.24 | 5.18+.03 |
| April 1933 | ... | 5.19+.04 |
| May 1933 | 5.23 | 5.20+.04 |
| June 1933 | ... | 5.20+.04 |
| July 1933 | 5.22 | 5.20+.04 |
| August 1933 | ... | 5.19+.04 |
| September 1933 | ... | 51.9+.04 |
| October 1933 | ... | 5.18+.04 |
| Middling Spot | ... | 5.57+.18 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sakellaridis, October | 7.64 |
| November | 7.70 |
| December | 7.67 |
| January 1933 | 7.78 |
| March 1933 | 7.86 |
| May 1933 | 7.93 |
| July 1933 | 8.00 |
| F.G.F Spot | 8.12 |

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH:— | |
| Fully Good (Good Staple) | 5.03 |
| Fine (Good Staple) | 5.15 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) | 5.27 |
| C.P. OOMRA:— | |
| Good (No. 1 Staple) | 5.12 |
| Superfine (No. 1 Staple) | 5.27 |
| Choice (No. 1 Staple) | 5.42 |
| BENGAL:— | |
| Good | 4.26 |
| Fully Good | 4.36 |
| Fine | 4.46 |
| SCINDE:— | |
| Fully Good | 4.36 |
| Fine | 4.46 |
| Superfine | 4.56 |

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 19.

Silver:—Market closed quietly steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 17-7/8 |
| Forward | 18 |

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 19.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £6/2/2

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES

London, Oct. 19.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 1-43/64 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 1-53/64 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

## INDIAN COTTON CROP

The Second All-India Cotton Crop Forecast for 1932-33, issued to-day, shows area under cotton cultivation 18,466,000 acres, against last report of 13,485,000 acres, and last year 19,654,000 acres.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T London on Berlin | 14.25 |
| T T London on Amsterdam | 8.42-3/4 |
| T T London on Brussels | 24.38 |
| T T London on Madrid | 41.37 |
| T T Loindon on Milan | 66.31 |
| T T London on Berne | 17.54 |
| T T London on Paris | 86.28 |
| T T London on Prague | 113.87 |
| T T London on New York (Closing rate) | 3.39-1/8 |

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct 19.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton:—No offers

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton:—Oct/Nov. sellers £12/2/6.

Rapeseed Torio Hull/Continent: Oct/Nov. sellers £12/2/6.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 19.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: Oct/Nov nominal £10/16/3.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: October nominal £8/15/0.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton: Oct/Nov. nominal £11/13/9.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 19.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt. Nov./Dec. sellers 17/1½.

Linseed Oil naked. London cwt: Jan/April sellers 18/-.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 19.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 2-15/32.

WHEAT--BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb. Cargoes:—

Oct/Nov. quoted 26/-.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—

Oct/Nov. quoted 26/-.

Wheat South Australian Parcels, Oct/Nov. sellers 27/3.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels:—No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta: Oct/Dec. sellers per cwt. 8/3.

C and F Bombay:— Oct/Dec. sellers per cwt. 8/3-3/4.

C and F Karachi:— Oct/Dec. sellers per cwt. 8/3-3/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct 19.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. | 14-1/4 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London register | 120 |
| P & O Banking Corporation | 8 |
| National Bank of India | 45-1/8 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | 109-3/8 |
| Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. | 100-5/8 |
| Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. | 55-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan | 77-3/4 |
| Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 89-3/4 |
| Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan | 107 |
| Consols 2½ per cent | 77 |
| War Loan 5 per cent | 102-1/4 |
| Victory Bonds 4 per cent | 108-3/4 |

COTTON FORECAST.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

The Universal Astrological Bureau Bombay in its forecast states that prices hav reached the top and a sharp decline is expected on improvement in London-New York crose rate to 3.44. The New York Cotton market is expected to decline about 30 points on Thursday and Broach A/M. prices are expected to decline to Rs. 197 by the end of this week.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.

Alexandria, Oct. 19.

SAKELS.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 13.13+.45 |
| March | 15.38+.63 |

ASHMOUNI.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 12.83+.47 |
| December | 12.58+.52 |

COTTON STRADDLES.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—Jan. 404, March 403, May 396.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/May (212)—L'pool May (5.29) Rs. 18 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/May (212)—New York May (6.62) Rs. 5 at 3.39 3/16 Cross Rate.

LONDON METAL.

London, Oct 19.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | 44-3/4 |
| Yellow Metal | 38 |
| Spelter Hard Indian Brands | 14-1/2 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge | 10 |
| Tin English Ingot | 159-1/2 |

cGapc4 IIS85 b xzfffff xzfffffff zx

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality), Spot:—8-1/2.

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 20.

In sympathy with steadier New York advices the local market was expected to open at Rs. 211 for Broach A-M, Rs. 189-12 for Oomra D-J and Rs. 171 for Bengal D-J delivery.

Unlike yesterday, there was no buying enthusiasm owing to improvement in sterling cross rate on report official support.

The market opened quiet at Rs. 210 for Broach A-M delivery and declined to Rs. 09-4 on scattered long liquidation.

At this level there was improved demand. Commission houses were buyers and prices advanced to Rs. 211-8. As soon as the buying orders were executed, the market ruled quiet but steady at Rs. 210-8 for Broach A-M delivery.

The market is expecting the Government report on Indian crop due at 3 p.m. tearish and there was increased selling pressure. Prices declined to Rs. 208-8

The official forecast of area under cotton cultivation 18,460,000 acres was considered bearish. The Liverpool market opened at a rise of 6 points and Broach A./M. prices were quoted Rs. 208/8. Later on improvement Sterling Exchange influenced selling and prices declined to Rs. 206. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Broach A./M. | 207 8 |
| Oomra D./J. | 186 0 |
| Bengal D./J. | 167 8 |

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

49 P. R. Vakharia, Nimbahera 172-1/2.

69 Prelad Mill, Veraval 175.

125 Narandas Rajaram, Amod. 205-1/2.

36 Oshman Suleman, Pusad, 197.

56 G. G. Kesha & Co. Vinchhia 165-1/2.

176 A. Damodar, Dharangaon 174.

147 Currimbhai, Khurja, 160-1/2

37 Dawn Mill, Banusa. 185.

80 Colaba Land, Arvi, 198.

47 Kotak & Co., Nagar, 171-1/2.

55 Kotak & Co., Petlad, 186-1/4.

104 Ital India, Hansi, 60 off.

55 Bombay & Co. Botad 175

## QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

### Issued By The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association

Bombay, Oct. 20.

| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KHADI | | | | |
| Textile | Per lb. | 0 | 8 | 3 |
| Karimbhoy | " | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| E. D. | " | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40 In) | | | | |
| Century 91½-92½ | Per lb. | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| " 6404-8705 | " | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | " | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Fehlad | " | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | " | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Daud Sahib | " | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| LONG CLOTH (Light Weight) No. 5202 5303 | | | | |
| Rechal | Per lb. | 0 | 11 | 1½ |
| Moon | " | 0 | 11 | 1½ |
| Hindustan | " | 0 | 11 | 1½ |
| LONG CLOTH X Quality | | | | |
| Apollo | Per lb. | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Century | " | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Devid | " | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| Jam | " | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Maher | " | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| Spring | " | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Swan Finlay | " | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin | | | | |
| Calendar 34—42 In. | | | | |
| Textile (Hand) | Per lb. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Century (Bugle) | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Apollo (Pyala) | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Sakuntla | " | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Bharath | " | | | |
| Devid | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Pehlwan | " | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Atlas | " | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tijuri | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Maher | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Sundri | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Jubili | " | 0 | 9 | 3 |
| Annas | " | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DHOTIES 7 8 9 Yards | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | " | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Textile (Bycycle) | " | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Mun Mill | " | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devid | " | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Barsi | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | " | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Textile (Bycle) | " | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Mun Mill | " | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Devid | " | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1386 Tata | " | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SALITA | | | | |
| Tata | " | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| GIN COLOURED | | | | |
| B 1515 Ratilal | Per Piece | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 1415 " | " | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 779 (Balance) | " | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| 4141 (Balance) | " | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| LEPAD Big Size | | | | |
| Spring | Per lb. | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| Rechal | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Moon | " | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Devid | " | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Apollo | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| MARKIN JAPAN (Indian Quality) | | | | |
| 42042 Toyo | Per Piece | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devid | " | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3838-9802S | " | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| 8787 | " | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 4138 | " | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| 8987 | " | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| 9187 | " | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| 4488 | " | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| 2142 Balance | " | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| DHOOTI MAHIN 44 x 10 | | | | |
| 119 Hirji | Per lb. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| 2142 Western | " | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| SETRANJI DAYALBHAI | | | | |
| 3000 2¾x5½ | Per Piece | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 4000 3x6 | " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 5000 3¼x6½ | " | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| DUKDI Yards 12—13—14 | | | | |
| Balance | Per lb. | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| Pehlad | " | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| 7212 | " | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3912 | " | 0 | 0 | 0 |

# MONEY MARKET

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 20.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 3|32.

B. C. Rate D D 1|6 3|32.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 Nov.

Banks Selling D D 1|6 1|8.

Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 Jany.

Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|16.

Banks Buying D D 1|6 7|32.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 9|32 Oct.|Dec.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4 Jan|Feb.

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 392.

Banks Selling T T 391-1|2.

Banks Buying T T 389.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 647.

Banks Buying D D 657.

AMSTERDAM—

Banks Selling D D 63.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 92.

Banks Buying 60 Days 89.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 90 1|8.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 119-1|2.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 154 7|8.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 62-3|4.

CROSS RATE—

New York|London 3.39 1|8 19th inst.

Shanghi|London 1|9 7|16 20th inst.

Japan|London 1|4 1|2 20th inst.

London|Paris 86.25 19th inst.

London|Belgium 24.38 19th instant.

London|Switzerland 17.64 19th inst.

London|Italy 66.25 19th inst.

London|Berlin 14.26 19th inst.

London|Holland 8.42 19th inst.

London|Stockholm 19.39 19th inst.

London|New York 3.39 19th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Unchanged, Dull.

Gold £6 18th inst; £6-2-2 19th inst.

Silver London Ready 17 3|4 18th inst; 17 7|8 19th inst.

Silver London Forward 17 13|16 18th inst; 18 19th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 5|8 18th inst; 27 9|16 19th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 25|32 p.c. 18th inst; 27|32 p.c. 19th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 3|32 p.c. 18th inst; 1 5|32 p.c. 19th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1|2 per cent.

3 Months 2 per cent.

6 Months 2 1|2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 20.

TAXABLES.

| | Rs. a |
|---|---|
| 3-1/2 p.c. G. P. | 74/3 |
| 4 p.c. 1931|36 Conv. | 97-10 |
| 4 p.c. 1934|37 Loan | 96-10 |
| 4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan | 81/3 |
| 4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds | 100- 0 |
| 4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan | 93- 8 |
| 5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan | 100/9 |
| 5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan | 100/14 |
| 5 p.c. 1940/43 Lian | 100/14 |
| 5 p.c. 1935 Bonds | 100/ |
| -1/2 p.c. 1933/40 Loan | 103/2 |
| 6 p.c. 1933|36 Bonds | 101-14 |
| 6-1/2 1935 T Bonds | 105/4 |
| TAXFREES. | |
| 5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan | 106/14 |
| 6 p.c. 1933 Bonds | 101- 9 |
| 6-1/2 p.c. 1935 BDL | 107/ |
| STATE LOANS. | |
| 5-1|2 p.c. 1938 Mysore | 105- 8 |
| 5 p.c. 1055 Mysore | 105 |
| CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES. | |
| 4 p.c BPT 1974 | 78/3 |
| 4 p.c. M.Deb 1974 | 77/ |
| 5 p.c. M.Deb 1954 | 93/ |
| 6 p.c. M.Deb 1054 | 105/8 |
| 6 p.c. KPT 1056 | 105 |
| 6-1/2 p.c BIT 1937 | 104/12 |

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bar Gold Ready | 56 | 6 | |
| Kartak delivery | 56 | 11 | 0 |
| Magsar delivery | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Bar Gold Ready | 29 | 15 | 0 |
| Sovereign Ready | 18 | 15 | 0 |
| November delivery | 18 | 15 | 0 |

Tone: Firm.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Oct. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 1.08+01 |
| March | 1.02— |
| May | 1.06+01 |
| July | 1.10+01 |

# Bombay Stock Exchange

## ALL SHARES LOOK DOWN

### General Long Liquidation

Bombay, Oct. 20.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled easy to-day on general long liquidation.

Cheap money and mounting rise in Government Securities had influenced large speculative buying particularly in industrial shares and the market was rather overloaded with a fairly large long interest. The technical situation of the market was rendered weak and needed a good shake out.

All speculative counters ruled easy to-day and in the absence of buying prices, of Hydros, trams and Tata Steel Shares gave way.

In the mill shares there was not much selling pressure but prices ruled quiet in sympathy with other industrial shares.

Nagpur mill shares ruled comparatively very steady on expectations of an interim dividend of Rs. 8|-.

Government Securities ruled fairly steady on heavy short covering.

| TEXTILES SECTION | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 310 |
| Apollo Mills | 0-12 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 663|12 |
| Century | 205|10 |
| Central India | 276-4 |
| Colaba Land | 78-12 |
| Crescent | 41-4 |
| Dawn Mills | 485 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 0-3 |
| Elphinstone | 1|8 |
| Ebrahim Pabaney | 74-8 |
| Edward Sassoon | 25 |
| Finlay | 85 |
| Fazulbhoy | 264-6 |
| Gukak | 106-4 |
| Hindustan | 1575-0 |
| Indian Manufg. | 1300-0 |
| Indian Bleaching | 158-12 |
| Indore-Malwa | 353-12 |
| Kastoorchand | 6 |
| Khatau | 68-12 |
| Kohinoor | 139-6 |
| Lakshmi | 985 |
| Morarjee | 305 |
| Madhavjee | 7-8 |
| Model Nagpore | 61-4 |
| Mysore | 103-12 |
| New City | 42-8 |
| New Great | 118|12 |
| Pearl | 140 |
| Phoenix | 390 |
| Sholapur | 2080 |
| Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.) | 94-8 |
| Sassoon Silk | 42-0 |
| Swan | 52-3 |
| Simplex | 50-15 |
| Swadeshi | 210 |
| Tata Mills | 15 |
| Vishnu | 1705 |

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Bombay Dyeing 668 70 62 63

Century 207 5

Colaba 78-2

Crescent 41

Fazul 268 63 65 64

Indore 355 53

Madhowji 7

Nagpur 277 80 76

New Great 118, 17 18

Pearl 141 40-10

Simplex 50

Swadeshi 208 10

Burma 383 75 74 75

Hydro 36 34 35

Tfam 116-14 14-1

Deff 190

Ord 31-6 30 30-2 30

Bundi 15 14-10

Indian 178 75

Katni ord 157

Alcock 129

| HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION. | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Electric | 130/0 |
| Andhra Valley Pref. | 1130/0 |
| Bombay Tram Ordy. | 114/11 |
| Bombay Tram Pref. | 69/8 |
| Broach Electric | 8/14 |
| Karachi Electric | 150/0 |
| Surat Electric | 117/8 |
| Suburban Electric | 104/0 |
| Tata Power Ordy. | 722/8 |
| Tata Power Ordy. | 722/8 |
| Tata Power Pref. | 1185/0 |
| Tata 8 p.c Deb. | 108/2 |
| MISCELLANEOUS SECTION. | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 129/6 |
| Br. Burma Petrol | 2/15/0 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 375/0 |
| Bombay Burma New | 131/4 |
| Bombay Steam | 215/0 |
| Bombay Telephone | 59/0 |
| Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb. | 53/4 |
| Bellapur Sugar | 138/12 |
| India Radio Ordy. | 330/0 |
| India Radio Defd | 335/0 |
| Indian Mercantile | 29/12 |
| McKenzies | 60/0 |
| New India Assurance | 18/10 |
| Jupiter Insurance | 7/0 |
| Oriental Insurance | 2105/0 |
| Vulcan Insurance | 5/14 |
| Port Canning | 635/0 |
| Scindia Steam | 7/8 |
| Tata Construction | 50/0 |
| Tata Iron and Steel Ord. | 30/0 |
| Tata Iron and S. Defd. | 190/0 |
| Tata 1st Pref. | 125/10 |
| Tata 2nd Pref. | 50/12 |
| Tata Oil | 15/12 |
| RAILWAY SECTION. | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 633/12 |
| Amritsar Patti ord. | 94 |
| Central Provinces | 70 |
| Dhond Bharamati | 70 |
| Gujarat | 55-8 |
| Hoshiarpur Doab | 63 |
| Larkhana | 70-0 |
| Mandra Bhon | 55-12 |
| Mymensingh Rebate | 67 |
| Mymensingh Gtd. | 68 |
| Pachora Jamner | 51-8 |
| Sara Sirajpunj | 65 |
| Malkot Narowali | 72 |
| Sind Light | 45 |
| Tapti Valley | 612-8 |
| Upper Sind Light | 70 |
| BANK SECTION. | |
| Baroda Bank | 76-8 |
| Bombay Provincial | 53-8 |
| Bank of India | 94-4 |
| Central Bank | 18-12 |
| Eastern Bank | 65 |
| Imperial F. P. | 1276-8 |
| Imperial P. P. | 307-8 |
| Union Bank | 3-14 |
| CEMENT SECTION. | |
| Bundi Cement | 14-10 |
| Gwalior Cement | 50-4 |
| India Cement | 195 |
| Katni Cement ordy | 157-8 |
| Katni Cement defd. | 550 |
| Punjab Cement Pref. | 10 |
| Punjab Cement Ord. | 8-14 |
| Sahabad Cement | 175 |
| Shivrajpur | 17-6 |
| United Cement | 73 |

### Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at four per cent.—A P.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 24 |
| Central India | 81 |
| Barsi-Nugger | 65 |
| Berar | 236 |
| Central Provinces | 103 |
| Dhollera | 270 |
| Rajputana | 94 |
| Sind-Punjab | 1 |
| Compta.-Dharwar | 1,423 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 528 |
| Persians | 13 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 24,786 |
| Linseed | 1,945 |
| Rape, Raj & Mustardseeds | 241 |
| Gingellyseed | 372 |
| Poppyseed | 241 |
| Groundnuts | 10,367 |
| Castorseed | 6,919 |
| Rice | 1,534 |
| Myrabollams | 353 |
| Cottonseed | 1,326 |
| Mowrasseed | 434 |
| Gram | 989 |
| Joowar | 412 |
| Maize | 9 |
| Barley | 395 |
| Bajree | 1,359 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 1,470 |

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

| | Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready Javas | 15 5 9 |
| Ready ex bond | 5 13 0 |
| S. S. "Nawab" | 5 7 3 |
| S. S. "Risaldar" | 5 7 0 |
| S. S. "Arabia" | 5 6 9 |
| S. S. "Subedar" | 5 7 0 |
| Shipment Nov.-Dec. | 5 7 6 |
| Shipment Jan.-Mar. | 5 9 0 |
| Shipment March | 5 9 6 |

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Oct. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 0,49-1/8 |
| May | 0.54-1/2 |
| July | 0.55-7/8 |

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Castorseeds May Delivery. Opening Rs. 33/12; Closing Rs. 33/3.

Groundnut Seeds February Delivery, Opening Rs. 34; Highest Rs. 34/1; Closing Rs. 33/8.

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SUNDAY EDITION

Single Copy One Anna

# City And Suburbs

TO-DAY
Hindu—Aasoe Vad, 7, 1988.
Muslim—Jamadil Akhar 20, 1351
Parsi—Ardibesht 15, 1302.
Sunrise—6h 34m
Sunset—6h 13m.
High Tide—3-36, 14-45.
Low Tide—9-46, 21-06.
Phases of the moon. Last Quarter 22nd Oct. 6h 41m p.m. New Moon 29th Oct. 8h 26m p.m. First quarter 5th Nov. 0h 20m. Full Moon 13th Nov. 0h. 58m. p.m.

Gossage Cup Football: St. Mary's High School vs. Moslem Society, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.
SATURDAY, October 22.
S. S. "Carthage" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
MONDAY, October 24.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

## DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"My Christine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"A Honeymoon Adventure." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
E[illegible] Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Hollywood Revue". To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIATO—"Hell Divers." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—Congress Dances' Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Dance Team Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder" Daily at 5-30 [illegible] 9-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Guiru-Zareena" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Friday 3 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 Noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m.; Light Music by Namdeo Manjrekar; 9 p.m.; News in Hindi.

BHAGWAT MEMORIAL FREE CLASSES: Mr. D. B. Rege will deliver a lecture on "The First Aid" to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Maratha High School, Girgaum.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY:—The 56th annual meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held at A. M. C. F. O. Hospital to-day (Friday) when interesting cases will be shown and discussed. Dr S. V. Oak will read a paper on "Maculae-Physiological and Pathological."

LATE HAJI A. H. DADA.—Haji Ahmed H. Dada (46) expired on Monday night at "Charak Clinic" of heart-failure. The funeral ceremony took place in his bungalow at Malabar Hill on Tuesday morning. A large number of persons attended the funeral ceremony.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER:—The third quarterly general meeting of the Chamber will be will be held at the Office of the Chamber on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to receive the report of the work done by the Committee during the quarter ended 30th September, 1932.

GUJRAT VYAM MANDAL:—The Taroon Seva Sadan will perform its "Basuri Vina" drama on Sunday, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m. at Victoria Theatre (Corner Grant Road) for the benefit of Gujrat Vyam Mandal when Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee will preside.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY:—Under the auspices of the Musical Art Society, a concert will be given by Shrimati Manoramadevi of Calcutta at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 27 at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Strathnaver" with the mails from London of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at midnight on the 18th instant and left there at 7-30 a.m. the following day.
The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 8-30 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.
Clan Graham arrived London on 19th instant. Clan Ross arrived Suez on 18th instant. Clan Ranald arrived Suez on Oct. 18.
The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 19th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the November 17.

## *Parsi Co-op. Building Scheme*

Under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Aided Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute, there will be a meeting in the Municipal Corporation Hall, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), when the organising secretary will explain the advantages of Scottish Amicable Building Society's system for Parsi Tenant-ownership movement. Mr. Minocher J. S. Khras, Chief Accountant of Oriental Life Assurance Company Ltd. will preside.


THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
TO-NIGHT ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
STAR STUDDED
WITH PICKED BEAUTIES
CHORUSES! SONGS! DANCES!
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TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LIFE IN THE RAW
UPTON SINCLAIR'S
WORLD FAMOUS NOVEL
VIVIDLY DEPICTING
A THUNDERING TRUTH.
SHOCKING, STARTLING.
SENSATIONAL, TAKING
TO SIDES. SPEAKING
WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOUR!
THE
WET PARADE
WET PARADE
IS
PROHIBITION
A BLESSING OR A CURSE?
IS IT
A SIN TO DRINK?
IS IT
WRONG TO LIVE, LOVE
and
MAKE MERRY?
We Have The Answer!
Starring Hundreds including
DOROTHY JORDAN
ROBERT YOUNG
LEWIS STONE
WALTER HUSTON
NEIL HAMILTON
and
JIMMY DURANTE
AT HIS FUNNIEST!
Book Now. Plans Open.


## LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

### Latest Quotation

(Special Service to the "Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON

| | New York, Oct. 20 |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 3.39 1/8 |
| To-day's Closing | 3.40 |

T. T. ON NEW YORK

| | London, Oct. 20. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 3.39 1/8 |
| To-day's Opening | 3.39 1/8 |
| To-day's Closing | 3.40 |

## LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Ormond Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

| | New York, Oct. 20. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 6.48 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 6.43 |
| Difference | —.05 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 6.30 |
| Difference | —.18 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

| | |
|---|---|
| April.-May | Rs. 204 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

| | Liverpool, Oct. 20 |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 5.17 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 5.23 |
| Difference | +.06 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 5.17 |
| Difference | Unchanged |

LONDON SILVER MARKET

| | London, Oct. 20 |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 17 7/8 Unchanged |
| Silver Forward | 18 Unchanged. |

Market:—China sold

BOMBAY MARKET

| | Bombay, Oct. 20 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 56 | 1 | 0 |
| 3rd Settlement | 56 | 6 | 0 |
| Gold | 29 | 14 | 0 |
| Guinea | 18 | 14 | 0 |

# WITNESS ADMITS 11 PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

## 10 Years Jail Life Of Professional Pickpocket

### FURTHER PROSECUTION EVIDENCE IN KAMATIPURA "MURDER" CASE

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Siddappa, a man with eleven previous convictions, Ebrahim Alioo, who first gave information about the alleged murder of the Muslim, to the police and Hussien Shah Jamalshah, care-taker of the Durga at Kamatipura gave evidence to-day before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, in the case in which Messrs. S. K. Pupala, Moreswar Nursoji and five others are charged with murder, rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly and destroying evidence.
Velinkar:—You have stated that you went to the battle field; from where were you sent?—I was sent from Shahpur Jail where I was serving six months for pick-pocketing.

JAIL BIRD.

The witness admitted having had 11 previous convictions and had spent nearly ten years of his life in jail. All of them were for pick-pocketing. He was also flogged twice once ten stripes and the second time fifteen stripes. Witness knew Allu Ebrahim since he started going to the Nagpada police station. Allu is known to him as "Allu Dada."
Where were you when the corpse was dumped into the manhole?—I was about 40 feet away.
Did Shanker catch hold of one leg or both legs while dumping the body in?—He lifted both the legs of the corpse and dumped it in.

NO CORPSE IN MANHOLE?

Allu Ebrahim the next witness stated that Ravan whom he knew since the last 30 or 35 years, came to his place on May 18, early morning and told him that a Muslim was murdered and that the dead body was thrown into the sewers through the manhole on Bazar Road. Witness went to the Nagpada police station and reported the incident. Inspector Bhatkal sent with the witness a few constables to go and see the manhole in question. They went as far as Bazar Road, where 500 to 1,000 Hindus had collected. He pointed out the manhole to the constables from a distance and hurried back.
When he returned to the police station a Hindu police officer was sent by the Inspector to go and examine the manhole. The officer returned after half an hour stating that he had seen the manhole and that no dead body was found there. After a month he was called to the police station to record his statement.
Mr Velinker: Do you know that at Nagpada that the word "Dada" implies a bully and a blackmailer.—No.

DEPORTED FOR ONE YEAR.

When were you first convicted?—Were you not placed before Rao Bahadur Setalvad. What was that for?—The police had planted a jemmy on me and placed me before the Magistrate. I was sentenced to three months. There were proceedings against you for bad livelihood?—18 or 19 years ago I was deported for one year.
How many more convictions have you had?—I do not remember. Can you swear that you have no more than two convictions?—I cannot remember.
When the Magistrate pulled him up the witness admitted having been fined three or four times.

NOT HIS HENCHMAN.

After a few more questions about his previous convictions, he was asked whether he knew one Allayya Sheth. Witness said that he knew him but denied his being the Sheth's henchman.
The witness stated that when Ravan informed him about the incident, he refused to give the witness the names of persons who took part in the murder but said that he would give information if the police wanted it.
Did the police ask you as to who gave you the information?—Yes. Mr. Bhatkal asked me about it, but I told him that my man had brought the information to me.
On June 25, the witness went to the Nagpada police station. At that time Ravan was in the lock-up. He told Inspector Bhatkal that Ravan knew everything about the Kamatipura murder and he would give the information. The witness did not tell the Inspector that his informant regarding the murder was Ravan. He suggested to the Inspector to question Ravan about the incident. At a later stage the witness informed the police that his informant was Ravan.
Further cross-examined the witness said that his statement was not recorded by Deputy Inspector Raymond in his presence nor was it read over to him. Witness denied having told Mr. Raymond that there was a strong rumour at Kamatipura about the dumping of the body.

'TAJIA' DEMOLISHED.

Hussien Shah, another prosecution witness deposed that on May 15, he was sitting near the Tajia at about 12-30 p.m. Suddenly a crowd of Hindus, in which the 4th and 7th accused were, came from the 5th Lane, Kamatipura. All of them were holding sticks in their hands. The witness ran away and got a stone-hit while doing so. The 'Tajia' was desecrated. While the Hindus were demolishing the Tajia' Moreswar was standing near the liquor shop and gave a signal when the police came and the crowd dispersed.
On May 16, the witness who was inside his house hearing a big noise came out on the terrace to see what it was. He saw Hindus pelting stones at the Durga.
Then the witness told in detail as to how the 'Tajia' was set on fire. The witness reported the incident to the Muslim Committee, who in turn, gave a letter to the police.
The case was postponed to Friday for further hearing.
Messrs S. G. Velinkar, D. G. Dalvi, A. R. Gadkari, S. B. Awar and J. T. Parulker, appeared for the defence while the prosecution was conducted by Mr. W. K. Manker.

# BOMBAY WOMEN'S PEACE BRIGADE

### FURTHER LIST OF SIGNATORIES

The following is the additional list of signatories to the manifesto issued by the Bombay Women on the eve of the Lucknow Conference appealing for immediate communal peace:—

(1) **Lady Vithaldas Thackersey.**
(2) **Nalinibai Dalavi.**
(3) **Mangalabehn Vaikunth Mehta.**
(4) **Chanchalbehn Ghia.**
(5) **Madhurikabehn J. Mehta.**
(6) **Vijalibehn Kaliandas Mehta.**
(7) **Saraswatibehn Narotamdas Divecha.**
(8) **Pushpabehn Chaganlal Parekh.**
(9) **Saralabehn Shantilal Bhansali.**
(10) **Rukshamanibehn N. Divecha.**
(11) **Jarabehn N. Devecha.**
(12) **Moghibehn Hiralal Shah.**

## *KEEN CONTEST IN BURMA ELECTIONS*

### *Separation, The Main Issue*

RANGOON, Oct. 20.
An interesting triangular contest is expected in the forthcoming General election to the Legislative Council, since two Separationist groups namely the Peoples Party and the Independent Party will fight separately against elected seats, including all Chambers of Commerce public bodies and communities now available. Latest returns show that there are eleven unopposed candidates leaving 69 seats open to contest.
As there has been no nomination for one constituency, the remaining 68 seats will be contested by 196 candidates of whom the separationists number 151, anti-Separationists 72 and neutrals three.—A. P.

# WHIP THE HUSBANDS!

### Coroner's Remedy For Preventing Stove Tragedies

BOMBAY, Thursday.
"If any of the members of the Legislative Council were to come to me and ask me, how to prevent the stove fatalities, I would tell him an easy way. I would suggest that every husband whose wife is between 16 and 20 and uses a stove without knowing how to use it properly there should be legislation making it necessary to whip him in a public square and give him thirty stripes", remarked Rao Bahadur Athavale, before returning the verdict of an inquest held over the body of one Kapila Bai Bapnalal a 16 year old girl.
It transpires from the evidence that Kapila Bai stayed with her husband Ramlal Bapnalal in a room at Panchayat Wadi in Bhuleshwar. On October 5, at 10 a.m. the girl lit a stove to prepare tea. After lighting the stove she got up to take a vessel from a shelf which was just above the place where the stove was burning. Her saree caught fire and the girl sustained severe burns. An alarm was raised by the girl and the fire was extinguished by the neighbours. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment, where she died yesterday morning.
The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to blood poisoning from severe burns sustained accidentally while the deceased was preparing tea.

## MR. JETHMAL NARAYANDAS

### Fine Recovered By Police

BOMBAY, Thursday.
In execution of a warrant issued by the Bijapur Magistrate to realise the fine amount that was imposed on Mr. Jethmal Narandas, the Gamdevi Police siezed to-day a hundred rupee note from Laxmi Nivas Gamdevi the residence of Mr. Narandas.
Mr. Jethmal Narandas, a prominent merchant of the city was arrested by the Bombay Police three months ago under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and detained in the Byculla House of Correction. He was afterwards transferred to the Bijapur Central Prison.
He was released from the Bijapur Jail on September 21 and an order of the local Magistrate was served on him asking him to report to the police. As Mr. Jethmal disobeyed that order he was re-arrested immediately.
On September 22, he was tried for the breach of the Magistrate's Order and was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200/- in default two months more.
The Gamdevi Police received to-day the warrant from Bijapur for the realisation of the fine money. Sub-Inspector Patanker with the warrant went and asked Mrs. Narandas for the amount. She refused to pay the fine out handed over to the police officer the key of the shelf and asked him to take the amount if he wanted. The police officer opened the shelf in the presence of a "panch" and removed a hundred rupee note.

## *NINE MORE TO BE RELEASED*

### *No Official Move Yet*

BOMBAY, Thursday.
The conditional release of the four cotton brokers has caused a flutter among a certain section of the Commercial Community.
A large number of merchants are optimistic about the release of the nine other cotton brokers in the course of the next week. But from enquiries made in official quarters it transpires that no move has yet been taken in that direction.

## 12 CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Twelve Congress Volunteers were arrested to-day by the Princess Street Police Station for picketing.
Six of them were arrested while picketing Diwali crackers' shops on the Janjikar Street.
The remaining six were arrested while picketing shops at the Dawa Bazar.

Rai Satish Chandra Sen Bahadur, Senior Government Pleader, Chittagong, will retire from the 1st November after the Puja vacation. He has been the Government Pleader for nearly a quarter of a century.—A.P.


THE RIALTO LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ROMANCE AND NEW THRILLS FROM THE SKIES
HELL DIVERS
with WALLACE BEERY & CLARK GABLE
—TO-MORROW—
TOM MIX in The TEXAS BAD MAN

GREATER THAN EVER—NEW STUNTS.
MORE THRILLS—BIG SURPRISES! RIP-ROARING.
ROMANCE!

THERE WILL BE NO 3-30 P. M. SHOW TO-DAY
RE-OPENING WITH NEW AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TALKIE EQUIPMENT OF ADVANCED DESIGN.
Western Electric SOUND THE VOICE OF ACTION SYSTEM
PATHE CINEMA
The finest theatre in Bombay
To-day at 6-30 and 10.
The great UFA musical Master-piece
CONGRESS DANCES
featuring
LILIAN HARVEY
The new International Star
HENRY GARAT
CONRAD VEIDT
No spectacular picture ever screened can compare with the lavish splendour of
CONGRESS DANCES
A sensation in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, all records broken all over Europe.
SPECIAL NOTE.
All Boxes at Pathe Cinema are now fitted with special silent fans which do not disturb the sound in any way
COMING ATTRACTION
THE FIRST OF BIG PARAMOUNT SUPERS
MAURICE CHEVALIER
JEANETTE MACDONALD
IN
ONE HOUR WITH YOU
You have never seen a more delightful picture.
Book your seats early at Roses or at the theatre.
Phone No. 41561.


## NEW ACTING MAGISTRATE

### Mr. M. A. Coelho Appointed

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, B. A. Ll. B., of the local Bar has been appointed as the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, for four months, in place of Mr. P. L. Thakkar, who is still in the J. J. Hospital being treated for the injuries received by a motor accident.
Mr. Coelho, was once before appointed as a Special Magistrate in 1929 to try a dacoity case.
The Police Court Bar are glad at the revival of the old practice of appointing members from the Bar as Magistrates. For the past few years, it had been the practice to appoint members from the High Court Bar to that post.

## *CALCUTTA CONVICTIONS*

### *Seva Dal Workers Jailed*

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.
Pleading guilty to the charge of throwing a copy of a Nationalist daily over the southern boundary wall of Alipore Central Jail, on September 28, Lalimohandas was fined Rs. 100/- or in default six weeks rigorous imprisonment under the Prisons' Act by the Police Magistrate of Alipore, to-day.
Basantakumar Das and Rameshchandra Chakravarty arrested under the Explosives Act in connection, it is believed, with a big size cacker bursting in front of the Shampukur Police Station in which two constables were slightly hurt, were remanded until October 26.
SEVA DAL WORKERS JAILED
Mr. D. K. Das, Sub-Divisional Officer, Howrah, sentenced four workers to three months rigorous imprisonment for assisting the opeations of the Howrah Seva Dal which has been declared unlawful.—A. P.


DON'T MISS
INDIA'S IDEAL TALKIE
VEER KUNAL
SON OF ASHOKA
Featuring
SUNALINI DEVI
(Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Sister)
TAKE YOUR FAMILY TO-NIGHT AT
5, 7-45 & 10-30 P. M.
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON

# THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

*FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1932*


# NOT AN INSUPERABLE PROBLEM

The last objection of the critics of the Lucknow Conference that the Conference was quite unrepresentative is knocked on the head by the statement issued by Mr. S. K. Nabiullah, one of the Bombay delegates to Lucknow. He does well to point out that the Conference was attended by about a hundred leaders representing all the different parts of the country and every shade of Muslim opinion and that out of the 35 members of the Executive Board of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference 30 attended the Conference. To this it may only be added that the resolutions passed at the Conference were almost, if not absolutely, unanimous.

**HEALTHY PROCESS.**

One of the best tributes to the resolutions is that some of those who misjudged the latest trend of public opinion and kept out of the Conference have since been attempting to adjust themselves to the altered situation. Maulana Shaukat Ali is "overjoyed" at seeing Sir M. Iqbal's message to Muslims and others on the eve of his departure from India.

**WILLING TO HELP.**

In a press interview Sir Mahomed says: "I think, perhaps, that the time is not yet come for a mutual agreement between the majority community and the Musalmans. ..... If, however, that moment has already arrived nobody will be happier than myself. I am only waiting to see what steps the leaders of the majority community will take in view of the resolution adopted at Lucknow." It may be inferred that if the Lucknow resolutions hold out any reasonable prospect of a wider settlement, he will not only not hinder the settlement but may even help to bring it about.

**CARRY FORWARD.**

The Lucknow Conference being a settled fact and a complete success, earnest workers for unity should now address themselves to the harder task ahead, the task of bringing about a wider unity than Lucknow has effected. The path to such a unity is still strewn with difficulties but they do not seem to be unsurmountable. For instance, it is said that both in Bengal and the Punjab there is considerable opposition to the Muslim demand for a statutory majority in both the provinces. But we cannot believe that the Unity Conference will be allowed to be wrecked on this issue.

**SENSIBLE VIEW.**

We have already pointed out that one of the resolutions of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind held at Shaharanpur, endorsed by the Lucknow Conference, provides that "there shall be no reservation of seats for any community in the Punjab and Bengal." This resolution is, it is true, based on several assumptions, such as the enforcement of adult franchise or its equivalent and the acceptance by the other communities of other resolutions of the Ulemas' Conference. But the resolution does at least show that the Muslim community as a whole does not regard a statutory majority in the two provinces as a "sine quo non" of any settlement. It should be remembered that the Bengal Presidency Muslim League has also recently adopted a resolution opposing both separate electorates and reservation of seats.

**THE SOLUTION.**

While we foresee the possibility of the Muslims waiving their claim to a statutory majority, we can also foresee the possibility of the other communities waiving their opposition to such a majority for the sake of a settlement. A statutory majority becomes intolerable if it is coupled with separate electorates and is to continue for an indefinite period. But if joint electorates in a pure or modified form are agreed upon and if a bare majority is asked for a brief specified period, we do not think that there will be any serious opposition to such a claim.

**GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY**

Other reasonable ways out of the difficulty may also be devised. There is, for instance, the proposal that both in Bengal and the Punjab Muslims will have reserved for them at least as many seats as they are given by the Award but will have the right to contest more seats. In fact to those determined to succeed in solving one of the most difficult problems which impedes national unity, there are so many reasonable ways of effecting a compromise on the question that we cannot believe that the efforts for a settlement will be allowed to be shipwrecked on that issue. If the present will to unity continues unabated to the last, if there is a determination not to lose the present golden opportunity to secure a settlement, it will triumph over all the difficulties that now appear to loom so large.

# Opportune Protest

In the course of a Press Note the Indian Merchants' Chamber have brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay the full implication of the speech made by the Minister, Sir Rustom Vakil, a few weeks ago in opening an industrial exhibition at Poona when he was good enough to define Swadeshi as something quite different to what it is generally understood in this and other countries which are anxious to encourage and support indigenous industries.

**DEFINE YOUR ATTITUDE.**

The Chamber would not have taken the trouble of refuting some of the arguments brought forward by the Minister, had it not been for their well grounded apprehension that "over-zealous officials" may read in the speech "sanction" for taking strong steps against the "Buy Indian" Movement. These fears are not altogether groundless. The over-zeal may spread to this Presidency unless Government take care to nip it in the bud. There has been dispersal of demonstrations in Madras and the imprisonment of persons who advocated the Boycott Movement, as ancillary to Swadeshi. Such a speech coming from a Minister is likely to be misunderstood as the considered opinion of the Government, and it was only proper, therefore, that the Indian Merchants' Chamber should express their views and ask for explanation from the Government. They should set the public mind at ease by losing no time in defining their attitude.

**LESSON OF OTTAWA.**

The public will appreciate this opportune protest by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. It is ridiculous, in the face of the Ottawa Conference, when each Dominion has bargained for favourable terms for its own exports to England to ask Indians to believe that "Buy British" means all Empire goods, even if they are produced in Great Britain. Every Dominion prior to the Conference has done its very best to exclude British manufactures, if they interfered in the slightest manner with its own, and the Ottawa Conference was mainly intended to remove those trade barriers. No British Dominion would allow British industrialists to stifle its own rising industries, and, it is a pity that Sir Rustom Vakil should have been guilty of such a wrong lead to his countrymen. Swadeshi, in fact, implies the refusal to patronise foreign goods, and no amount of explaination to the contrary will convince any one that Swadeshi includes Empire goods

**CONFUSING THE ISSUES.**

The Congress itself, when it was a Moderate organisation, had passed resolutions in favour of Swadeshi even at a sacrifice. If that were not the case, the whole resolution would be meaningless. The Bombay and Ahmedabad mills manage to prosper because Indians buy their cloth even at a sacrifice, instead of the cheaper and perhaps even better made Manchester goods. We are not a little surprised that the Minister should have confused the issues and cast doubts on the 'bona fides' of the "Buy Indian" Movement.

**OUR DIFFICULT POSITION**

In an industrially backward country like this it is essential, as long as there is no real Swadeshi Government, that the public themselves should be called upon to make some kind of sacrifice to help young and rising industries. It is hopeless to expect India to compete with highly organised and industrialised England or America, and as long as India lacks a truly national State policy for the advance of her industries, the people themselves will have to make the necessary sacrifice. We must confess that the Minister does not realise what he is talking about when he says that the "Buy British" slogan has nothing insular about it and embraces within its folds the whole Empire! The Indian Merchants' Chamber has good reason to be surprised that the Minister should have tried to "insinuate that a movement which was restricted to the encouragement of Swadeshi industries and did not include Empire products was not going on on right lines."

**BASELESS ACCUSATION.**

Simply because the Congress or some such organisation has taken up this great and beneficent movement it ought not to be condemned and the Minister did no service to the cause of Swadeshi by his baseless accusations. Such a minatory lecture comes with ill-grace from a Minister, who has been able to do so little to encourage indigenous industries in the Presidency. Until recently the Government had adopted a 'laissez faire' policy in regard to Indian industries and though there has been a slight improvement in it now, a great deal requires to be done still. Compared to other countries industrially, India is centuries behind, and it is a matter of regret that instead of encouraging the public in every possible way in the present campaign of Swadeshi, the Minister should have tried to thwart it by his ignorant speech. Unless the Government agree with the Minister, they should take the earliest opportunity of dissociating themselves from the views expressed by Sir Rustom Vakil which, if allowed to stand, will do immense harm to the cause of Indian industries, particularly the present campaign of "Buy Indian."

# THE MUSLIM DEMAND

## Crux Of The Problem

*(By Politicus).*

II*

If once we perceive that the Muslim demand for a full measure of real power in the provinces is legitimate, its apparent incompatibility with the need for national solidarity of India would not be impossible to remedy. Besides the reasons already advanced, in explanation of the view point adopted by the Muslims, we must remember that so long as the talk of federation means the introduction of the Indian States into a common Indian federal organisation, the Muslims, who are in a still greater minority in the States than in British Indian Provinces, cannot but be apprehensive for their own future. The States,—even those of them who have declared their willingness to join a federation of all-India,—claim to join on the assumption of equal partnership, and for the purposes only which are specifically agreed to be of common and federal importance.

**INEVITABLE DEDUCTION.**

There is, however, scarcely a State in India, which could claim to be equal in size or population in wealth or importance, to any of the principal provinces of India. And, yet, on theory of federalism now most in favour, while each federating state would expressly retain its own internal sovereignty and perfect autonomy, the much more important provinces are denied that right! To those elements in the provinces who believe in their distinct provincial individuality and who desire to develop and make manifest this cultural individuality of their province, or even to those who desire to utilise their provincial autonomy as a lever for obtaining a share of power in the national Government, the claim for the equality of the provinces 'inter se', and with the rest of the federating units, is but a simple, inevitable deduction from the very nature and basis of federalism.

**The first article appeared on the 19th instant.*

### *To What Extent Is the Demand Acceptable: Residuary Powers.*

The implication of this demand need not dispose the majority in the country to condemn and reject it, as being incompatible with the interests of national solidarity. The crux of the problem is met when we come to the so-called question of the Residuary Powers. The Muslims insist that the Residuary Powers must vest with the provinces: the Hindus hold that these powers must, of necessity, belong to the National Federal Government

**SUSPICIOUS.**

We have explained the genesis of the Muslim view point. As regards the Hindu view, it no doubt seem more logical, because of the need of a strong central national government to make up the leeway of a century's backwardness. The Hindus also point to the precedents of the world, the principal federations in which entrust all residuary powers to their national Governments. Switzerland and Australia are notable exceptions; but while the conditions of Switzerland are highexceptional, the states of Australia have made a mess because of their preponderant position in the constitution. The Muslims have the suspicion that the Hindus advocate the vesting of the Residuary Powers to help them by their strong position in the national Government for an undue strengthening of the Hindu minorities in certain provinces. The cry for national strength and solidarity is, in the Muslim mind only a blind for creating a Hindu raj. Neither the Muslim, nor the Hindu, apprehensions and ideals need be condemned as unreasonable.

### *The Solution*

They can both be simultaneously achieved in the following manner.—

(a) The problem of the Residuary Powers would arise only when there is a residue. The first concern, therefore, of the constitution makers should thus be to prepare as complete and exhaustive a definition of the powers of Government as could possibly be managed at the time of framing the constitution; and thereupon distribute those powers, as between the national and the federating Governments as proves to be the most generally acceptable In making the distributions due regard would, no doubt, have to be paid to the double requirements of the Muslim and the Hindu view point on the question; That is, probably, the reason why the National Congress has adopted the formula, on this vexed question, of generally agreeing to the Muslim demand, subject to the reservation which, on a reconsideration might, in any given case be considered, in the best interests of the country, to be more suitable for vesting in the National Government. A careful scrutiny of each function of Government, visualised in actual arministration, would furnish good grounds for a clear assignment in each such case, either to the national, or to the provincial Government. It would take us too far outside the scene assigned to this series to scrutinise the provisional lists of national, and provincial functions prepared by the Sankey Committee. Suffice to add that, after very carefully thinking over the matter, the writer has come to the conclusion that while there are difficulties in making a clear distribution of powers in specific cases, the problem is by no means insoluble, given mutual good-will and trust.

**PERIODICAL REVISION AND ADJUDICATION.**

(b) But, with the utmost care in defining and distributing the Governmental powers and functions, it is not inconceivable that cases may occur in which the letter of the constitution makes no provision for the guidance of its administrators. In these days of rapid march of science, the best planned scheme of distribution might be proved to be unworkable, because of inevitable overlapping in parts. In such cases, provision can be easily inserted in the main constitution, not only for the periodical revision of these lists, but also for an adjudication, by the supreme national tribunal, in each particular case. Such a tribunal may, by the constitution, be expressly enjoined to presume, in each such case coming before it, that the undistributed, or residuary power should belong to the provinces, in the first instan-

(Continued on page 8)

# Notes of the Dav

**London Hunger Marchers.**

After Belfast there were unemployed demonstrations in London resulting in the arrest of 32 persons. It is all very well for the Tory Ministers to say that these demonstrations were due to the machinations of communists and not to the real grievances of hungry and poverty ridden men all over Great Britain. After cutting down the doles to the unemployed and devising a "means test" about which there have been bitter complaints all over England for some months past now, it comes with ill grace from the mouths of Tories to say that there is no real grievance behind these demonstrations. Mr. MacDonald has at the same time announced that he is going to preside over the World Economic Conference. What is the use of his attending to the economics of the whole world when people are starving at home? And how can free trade be facilitated by raising new tariff walls for shutting out the manufactures of other countries?

**Anglo-Irish Quarrel.**

The quarrel between Mr. De Valera and Great Britain is getting worse, and if steps are not taken early, the breach will never be healed. The wordy warfare has gone on long enough and it has not helped to improve the situation. No still believe that with a little goodwill the old relations can be restored and the present quarrel soon forgotten. The fact is that both countries naturally look at the question from different points of view and it is only outsiders who can ring peace Mr. De Valera has again increased the tariff on British goods and perhaps Great Britain will reply in similar terms Mr J. H. Thomas is not the proper man for such negotiations. Neither are Tories capable of bringing about a truce The Premier might have done it when he was a Labourite but not in the changed conditions.

**Starving Repatriates.**

The number of destitute repatriates from Jamaica, South Africa, and other places has been growing in India and it was through sheer desperation that they must have been compelled to commit the assault they did at Calcutta. The depression in every industry all over the world has compelled Indian labourers to return to India, because that is the only alternative to starvation in other lands. There ought to be some sort of organisation at these ports to provide poor and starving repatriates with sufficient funds to enable them to react their villages or towns and they ought not to be let loose in a city like Calcutta without any money, and famished as a result. It is a pity that these repatriates had to be dispersed by the Police so soon after their return to their own country, but that is the saddest commentary on the unemployment question all over the world.

**Give The Right Lead.**

The Indian Christian Conference to be held at Poona on the 28th instant will naturally concern itself most with the question of electorates. The Indian Christians form a comparatively small minority and the best guarantee of its special interests is the goodwill of all the other communities: and such goodwill is best cultivated by their close political contact with those communities through joint electorates and certainly not by their shutting themselves out into separate electorates. It would be wrong for them to suppose that in being called upon by nationalists to declare for joint electorates they are only asked to subordinate their communal interests to those of the nation. Separate electorates are even more harmful to small communities than to the majority or the country We trust the Indian Christians will give a worthy lead to all those minorities that still cling to separatist methods to safeguard their special interests.

**Dining With "Untouchables."**

In answering a query whether dining with "untouchables" is permissible, Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have replied that though such dining is not an essential part of the campaign for the removal of untouchability. Hindu religion does not prohibit partaking of one's usual food with anybody and that as a general rule there should be the same relations with untouchables as are prevailing between all other classes." Whether or not dining with "untouchables" is an essential part of anti-untouchability campaign, it is a highly desirable part of the propaganda so long as it is confined to those who do not object to inter-dining and others are not coerced. If it is permissible for a caste Hindu to dine with other caste Hindus, it ought to be permissible for him to dine with "untouchables."

(Continued from Column 7)

depressed bear. Possibly ninety-nine operators out of every hundred do not correctly understand the significance of the decline in the dollar-sterling cross rate and its probable reaction on the Gilt-edged market. 3½ per cent. rupee paper, which is the bellwether of the Indian-Gilt-edged market was knocked down in two days from Rs. 76-8 to Rs. 72-14. This clearly revealed an extraordinary lack of sense of proportion. I know that logic is not a popular ware in a speculative market, but is after all a factor which cannot be shirked with impunity. What I believe has been keeping up securities in all important monetary centres is the unprecedented plethoric condition of money. It has as little to do with the improvement in the credit of the various Governments concerned as the decline in the local market may be justified by the fall in the dollar-sterling cross rate. But the average speculator seldom counts his loss beforehand.

# BY THE WAY

**(By A Gentleman With A Duster)**

A bombshell was thrown into all trading markets on Wednesday by the news of a sensational drop in the dollar-sterling cross rate from 344½ to 340 9/16. It is reported to have subsequently declined as low as 336½, coming back at Wednesday's close in New York to 339 3/16 The decline must be regarded as sensational, in view of the fact that the British Treasury by creating the Exchange Equalization Fund to the tune of £150 million, practically held out an assurance to the world that the dollar-sterling cross rate will not be allowed to fluctuate violently For weeks the sterling was held between 345 and 350 and it appeared that the British Treasury would ultimately stabilise it in the neighbourhood of that basis. That the British Treasury was taking all possible steps towards this end was evident also from the fact that since May last, the Bank of England has augmented its gold reserves by something like £20 million. But a new factor has appeared and that is the new orientation of the National Government's fiscal policy in consequence of the agreements reached at Ottawa.

These agreements would inevitably entail the raising of import duties on several articles, and before that eventuates the non-Empire countries are rushing in imports into England to escape the increased duties. They can't rush in imports without covering the exchange, and hence the unexpected decline in the dollar-sterling cross rate. The decline has been accentuated because of the time at which these fresh imports have been rushed in. This is the time when England imports cotton and wheat from America and sterling is, as a rule, on offer in the market. The strain must have been sufficiently great to compel the British Treasury to relax even temporarily their control of the exchange market. But it has to be taken for granted that the conditions seen during the last two days are more in the nature of a passing incident than of any deliberate policy on the part of the British Treasury to scale down sterling any further.

* * * *

A suggestion has also been heard that the decline in the cross rate may be the result of an attempt on the part of the British Treasury to buy dollars to pay the instalment of the American debt due in December, as the American Government insists on the fulfilment of this obligation. This suggestion does not find confirmation either in London or in New York In the past, and it has been my personal experience some time back In the City of London, purchases of dollars by the British Treasury for this purpose have been effected with such consummate skill that they have rarely disturbed the exchange market. These purchases are not, and can never be, made in a day or two. Dollars are gradually collected on days when on balance there are more sellers of dollars than sterling, and are collected through such channels as would excite the least possible suspicion of the hand at work. I am, therefore, not inclined to attach much weight to this suggestion.

* * * *

During the last two days I have come across many people who feel that the financial position of England is not fundamentally sound. I am afraid this is hardly a view which can be taken on a true appreciation of the essential facts of the English financial situation.

The short-term obligations of the London money market have been considerably reduced and there cannot be any analogy between the position of the London market to-day and that of September 1931, before England went off the gold standard Intrinsically, I am convinced, the position of England is not only sound but is better than that of several other important countries of the world Whatever the Britisher may be in regard to the administration of Indian finances, the Britisher at home is a very conservative hard-headed person whose commonsense appears to be the keenest when it is applied to matters financial. Let it also be remembered that the Englishman at home is not truly judged by the bird-of-passage sort of English trader in India. There is one great national trait about this plucky race and that is their unrivalled instinct which makes them stand up as one man in face of national difficulties. The marvellous success of the War Loan conversion is, I believe, a sufficient testimony to this marked trait in the English character.

* * * *

The Bombay Stock Exchange is always known to overdo things. It is either a violent bull and is lost in the skies or is the most

(Continued In Col. 6.)

# ADVOCATED ROY METHODS FOR BREAKING UP PRESENT SYSTEM OF SOCIETY IN INDIA

## Sedition Charge Framed Against Tyeb Shaikh, Ex-Secretary Of T. U. Congress

Mr. Abdul Tyab Abdyally Shaikh, formerly secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress and Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union who was arrested at Calcutta and brought down to Bombay was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday charged under section 124—A for having delivered a speech on 29th September 1931 at the Peoples Jinnah Hall in connection with M. N. Roy "Week."

Mr. G. L. Walker Public Prosecutor, prosecuted while Mr. V. B. Karnik defended the accused.

PREACHING ROY PROGRAMME

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. G. L. Walker read copy of a speech alleged to have been delivered by Abdul Tayab A. Shaikh on the 29th of September 1931 at the Peoples Jinnah Hall in which the accused had referred to the activities of Mr. M. N. Roy—the ideas, the programme and the principle which Comrade Roy preached for years together. The programme he advocated was based upon the betterment of the grievances of the masses of the country by transfer of all powers to the "oppressed masses", namely, the mill workers and middle-class workers. That, the accused is alleged to have advocated revolutionary methods to break up present system of society.

The accused had also dealt with in his speech, the struggle for freedom in France and Russia and stressed upon the necessity of following the path of M. N. Roy other than which he said there was no way of overthrowing the shackles of Imperialism.

Finally the speaker had appealed to the audience to help by all means within their power in freeing M. N. Roy from Jail.

C. I. D. INSPECTOR IN WITNESS BOX

Inspector Ahmed Khan Chaudhari of the C. I. D. (Special Branch) then gave evidence. He stated that he knew the accused. He was Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union. At the end of July 1931 M. N. Roy was arrested in Bombay while he was passing under the name of Dr. Mahamood as he was wanted in a case in Cawnpore. In September, the accused along with Dr. Shetty, Abdul Majid and others organised "M. N. Roy" week to collect funds for Roy's defence. Several meetings were held during that week. The accused was one of the speakers at a meeting held on the evening of September 29, 1931. Witness was not present at that meeting but he had deputed Sub-Inspector Kirtikar and a shorthand reporter to attend. Later on he read copy of the speech submitted by the shorthand reporter. It was seditious.

WATCH ON MISS KARA'S HOUSE.

Witness kept a watch on the residence of Miss Mani Ben Kara which the accused was in the habit of visiting frequently. On the day of the meeting in question, he was seen between 11 and 12 p. m. coming with Miss Mani Ben Kara in a motor car. Witness also made enquiries at the office of the All-India Trade Union Congress the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union the Naujivan Bharat Sabha and when all the friends of the accused, but he got no information as to the accused's whereabouts.

EVADING ARREST

On the 16th of October witness lodged a complaint with the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused was to attend at the second Court in a case under Section 123 143 and 147 I. P. C. in which he was bailed on October 22 1931; but he did not attend Court on that day. Witness then came to the conclusion that the accused was evading arrest. Subsequently he applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate and on October 31 Abdul Tayab Shaikh was proclaimed an offender and thereafter various efforts made to trace him. He was ultimately arrested on September 22, 1932 at Calcutta when he gave his name as "Kissan Niranjan Singh."

ROY'S ACTIVITIES

Mr. G. L. Walker: (to the witness) What do you know about Mr. Roy?

Witness: Roy is a Bengalee Communist. He ran away from India to evade arrest some 18 years ago and went to America, Europe, Russia and China. He was a member of the Communist Third International and for sometime worked there. The activities of the Communist parties in India most of the members of which are now undergoing trial at Meerut were carried on under the guidance of the Communist Third International.

Mr. Walker: What is the Third International?

QUESTION OPPOSED

Mr. V. B. Karnik—opposed to the question being put to the witness as it had no bearing on the present case. The Magistrate also thought the question unnecessary.

Mr. Prabhakar M. Vyaharkar, a shorthand-reporter, who reported the speech was called upon to give his evidence. He said he was a professional shorthand writer, could write 200 words per minute and had made a verbatim report of the speech delivered by the accused at the meeting in question. It was transcribed into longhand the next day of the meeting and handed over to Inspector Choudhari.

Sub-Inspector Kirtikar of the C. I. D. (Special Branch) then deposed that he was present at the said meeting where about 150 persons mostly drawn from the educated class were present. The accused spoke in English. He had read the transcription submitted to him by the shorthand reporter and so far as he could remember it was quite correct.

CHARGE FRAMED

His Worship then framed the charge as under:—

"You are charged for making a speech on September 29 1931 at the People's Jinnah Hall intending to create hatred and contempt for the Government established by law in India or to create feelings of disaffection. Do you pleade guilty or not?"

The accused pleaded 'not guilty."

Mr. V. B. Karnik, applied for time for defence and the case was postponed to October 25th.

# BLOOD-STAINED CLOTHES IN BATHROOM

## Sweeper Woman's Evidence In Rego Murder Case

## HER SOLDIER HUSBAND

JUBBULPORE Oct. 20.

Unlike yesterday when she was visibly nervous and followed the evidence with obvious efforts to concentrate on it, Mrs. M. Rego was perfectly calm and collected to-day when the hearing was resumed in the Rego murder trial. She complained to her counsel that she followed the proceedings yesterday with difficulty but readily agreed that this was partly due to her unfamiliarity with the English language.

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE

The first witness Dr. P. H. Mehta who conducted the post mortem examination of Rego disclaimed in cross-examination the suggestion that he consulted Prosecution counsel regarding the time that must have elapsed between Rego's murder and the discovery of the fact. In his opinion three to four hours had elapsed. He maintained his statement in the Lower Court that the injuries inflicted on Rego's head would have proved fatal in one or two minutes.

Replying to Capt. Wright on behalf of Mr. Scrowston, witness admitted that during his 17 years' experience he had never had a case of skull injuries, as he noticed Rego's skull all bones whereof fractured.

HER SOLDIER HUSBAND.

Dajya, a sweeper woman at Rego's next examined deposed that on the night of the murder she worked sometime during the night to take Rego's pup out. She then saw accused Scrowston (whom she identified in the dock) coming out of Rego's bathroom. Following Scrowston, witness added, was Mrs. Rego who seeing witness told her to go away stating that Scrowston was her soldier husband. So witness went to the out-house, after which both the accused carried a large black steel-box and placed it near the both-room door.

BLOOD-STAINED CLOTHES IN BATH-ROOM

Witness added that Scrowston was a frequent visitor to the Rego's and often had meals there. Mrs. Rego ordered her to clean the both-room which she refused at first, but when Mrs. Rego threatened to beat her she complied. She found it contained blood-stained cloth and threw it away. Witness also said that Rego had two year old cocker-spaniel which was good watch-dog, but it was taken to the veterinary surgeon the day before Rego's death.

Proceeding witness related the events which culminated in the murder of Rego. Witness also stated that Mrs. Rego once beat her and sometimes abused her about a month before the tragedy, this was because the witness failed to do her work. Witness also said that the accused Scrowston used to visit the 'bungalow' when Rego went to office. She did not tell Rego about this as Rego himself saw Scrowston twice at his bungalow. She was not aware of any quarrels on these occasions. On the night of the murder Scrowston was wearing black shorts.

WHAT A RAI BAHADUR SAW

The court then adjourned for lunch.

Rai Bahadur D. K. Roy, Government pensioner who was next witness examined deposed that on the night of 19th August he was aroused by cry of a woman. Later he saw Mrs. Rego crying and talking to his son saying that her husband was ill and unconscious. He directed Mrs. Rego to the police and thereafter retired.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dutt witness said that once a year ago Mrs. Rego came over to his house when his daughter was at Jubbulpore. On that occasion he heard Mrs. Rego say that she did not love Rego but Rego's money. Since then he never liked her coming to his place.

"How did this conversation arise?"—"She said it of her own accord."

Cross-examined by Capt. Wright who asked if witness objected to Mrs. Rego's smoking he stated that he objected to her smoking on his verandah.

"Have you ever seen this gentleman (Scrowston) go to Rego's house"—No, but five or six months ago, I saw one soldier going to Rego's house. I can't say if that soldier was the accused in the dock.

'Subsequent to 19th August did any nocturnal visitors come to your house?"—Yes, on 4th September a thief attempted to enter my house. I complained to the police, but not in writing, as nothing was robbed."

Two more prosecution witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

# *OOTY PATCH-UP GIVES WAY*

## *Dissensions In Madras Ministry*

MADRAS, October 20.
(From Our Correspondent.)

Surprising political developments affecting the Madras Ministry are taking place behind the scenes.

Despite the patch-up at Ooty, there is no love lost between the Chief Minister and his colleagues. Something definite will be known on the 30th instant when the Justice Party holds its meeting.

PICKETS DETAINED.

Last evening, ten volunteers who participated in picketing were arrested and detained in the Police Commissioner's Office. Nine Congress volunteers who marched in procession through Broadway were arrested but were released later.

# SECOND CHAMBER FOR MADRAS?

## Motion In Legislative Council

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

On the first official day of the ensuing session of the Madras Legislative Council the Revenue Member will move that paragraphs 376 to 385 of the Indian Franchise Committee's Report regarding the establishment of Second Chambers be taken into consideration, in their application to conditions in this Province.

Apropos of the bill given notice of by a non-Official member of the local Council for removing religious disabilities of the depressed classes, particularly in the matter of temple entry, it is considered unlikely that the Government would give previous sanction for its introduction.

JAPANESE TOURISTS

Thirty Japanese tourists arrived in Madras this morning from Colombo. Among the tourists, there are some merchants who are studying trade conditions in India.—A. P.

# WORKLESS MARCH ON LONDON

## WELCOME THEM, SAYS LANSBURY

## Officials Suspect Red Technique

LONDON, Oct. 20.

"Thousands of unemployed are converging on London. Welcome them with the promise that the damnable means test will be revoked and every man will be given a chance of decent existence" urged Mr. Lansbury (Leader of the Opposition opening a debate in the House of Commons on the present riot situation.

The Home Secretary replying attributed the riots mainly to Communist organisers who were themselves not bearing the brunt of the economic battle. He showed how the technique of street fighting advocated by the Communist International was being considerably developed; for instance, how lamps were extinguished and manhole covers removed.

Police handled the crowds without much difficulty and tried to avoid clashes. There were only thirteen civilians known to be injured last evening, but thirty-seven policmen sustained injuries.

Mr. MacDonald announced that Government would shortly make a statement regarding the means test.

The matter was dropped.—Reuter.

# *IN THE POLICE COURTS*

## *Fine And Warning*

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Warcries of "Up with Reds" and use of heavy weapons and missiles were mentioned in the London police courts yesterday at Lambeth and Tower Bridge during the hearing of the charges arising from the unemployed rioting in South London last night. Of some thirty people charged most escaped with a fine and warning, and several were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

CABINET DISCUSSION.

The Cabinet yesterday discussed the unemployed situation to-day the basis of the recent review of the Ministries of Labour and Health which had shown that local public assistance committees were interpreting the regulations for relief in many different ways especially the degree to which pensions, savings and personal belongings, were taken into account in fixing certain unemployed benefits. Anomalies between the various districts are the main cause of the grievance.—Reuter.

*BOMBAY CHRONICLE AT POPULAR PRICES*

*Daily Edition at Half Anna*

*SUNDAY EDITION ONE ANNA*

# LANSBURY'S MOVE IN COMMONS

LONDON, October 19.

Sir John Gilmour replying to Mr. Lansbury informed the House of Commons that the unemployed disturbances last evening, were organised by the National Unemployed Workers' Movement, a well-known Communist organisation.

The demonstrators numbered 10,000. The police succeeded in diverting the processionists, before they reached the County Hall, but one contingent tried to force the police cordon, and considerable disorder afterwards occurred.

Stones, bricks and iron railings were thrown against the police, who were compelled to make numerous arrests. He added that the disorder was clearly premeditated as many arrested persons had stones and pieces of iron in their pockets.

Over 40 were arrested for wilful damage, larceny and assaulting the police. Several demonstrators and the police were injured; numbers of the injured were not certain.

The Police behaved with admirable restraint, despite the great provocation.

Mr. MacDonald acceded to Mr. Lansbury's request for a debate after adjournment.—Reuter.

# CAMBRIDGESHIRE

## Probables With Their Jockeys

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Following are the probables for Cambridgeshire with their jockeys:—

Slipper (Perryman); St. Oswald (C. Ray); Alluvial (Carslake); Diolite (Fox); The Pen (Clifford Richards); Andrea (Beary); Venturer (Gethin); Great Scot (Collins); Wyvern (Jellis); Rear Admiral (Harry Beasley); Double Arch (Steve Donoghue); Thaouka (Elliot); Totaig (Rosen); Dorigen (Weston); Beneficial (Sam Wragg); Royal Athlone (James); Palomine (Nevett); Ada Dear (F. Rickaby); Seraph Boy (Barber); Secti (Robertson); Scattercash (E. Smith); Duodecagon (Dines); Glannarg (Sirett); Leicester Lane (P. Evans); Diamantee (W. Rickaby); Pullover (Richardson); Sea Car (Carr); Pharoah Third (Rowley); Galdennis (Hunter).

No jockeys have been selected for the following:—

Abbots Worthy, Pricket, Apperley and Blandearna.—Reuter's Special.

## *Newport Beat Oxford 'Varsity'*

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Under Rugby Union rules today Newport beat Oxford University by six points to four.—Reuter's Special.

## *Kohinoor Swadeshi Depot*

The opening ceremony of the "Kohinoor Swadeshi Depot" was performed by Mr. Eddie S. Yocum, Supply Manager General Motors (India) Ltd. on Thursday.

Opening the Depot, Mr. Yocum paid a tribute to the progress of Swadeshi in India, especially of mill products and toilets manufactured by the Hyderabad Government. He exhorted Indians to encourage home industry.

PATNA ARREST.

RANCHI, Oct. 16.

A Congress volunteer was arrested by the Pirbahore Police, Patna for distributing Congress bulletins.

# INDIAN COTTON FORECAST

## Six Per Cent. Decrease Over Last Year

CALCUTTA, October 20.

The second All-India Cotton forecast was issued to-day showing 18,466,000 acres, a decrease of 6 per cent. as compared with the corresponding forecaste of last year.

The details are as follows:—

Bengal 265.0000 acres, Oomras 99.08,000 acres, Dholiera 1152.000 acres, Broach 1213,000 acres, American 703,000 acres and others 284.0000 acres.—A.P.

## *U. S. RUBBER MARKET STEADY*

### *Sequel To Fall Of Sterling*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 20.

The chief factor contributing to steadier tone of rubber market is due to the fall of sterling in terms of the United State's dollar, states Mr. Symington Wilson in his weekly report. He adds that steady accumulation of rubber by America continues.

Of 408,000 tons stock and afloat at the end of September, 309,000 tons are held by manufacturers, who had accumulated it for their own consumption.

In the meantime the United Kingdom stocks continue to dwindle.

## *"PUNCH" EDITOR TO RETIRE*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 20.

Sir Owen Seaman for 26 years editor of "Punch", has decided to retire at an early date according to the "Daily Express" and will probably be succeeded by Mr. E. V. Knox known as "Evoe."

A BOON TO HUMANITY!

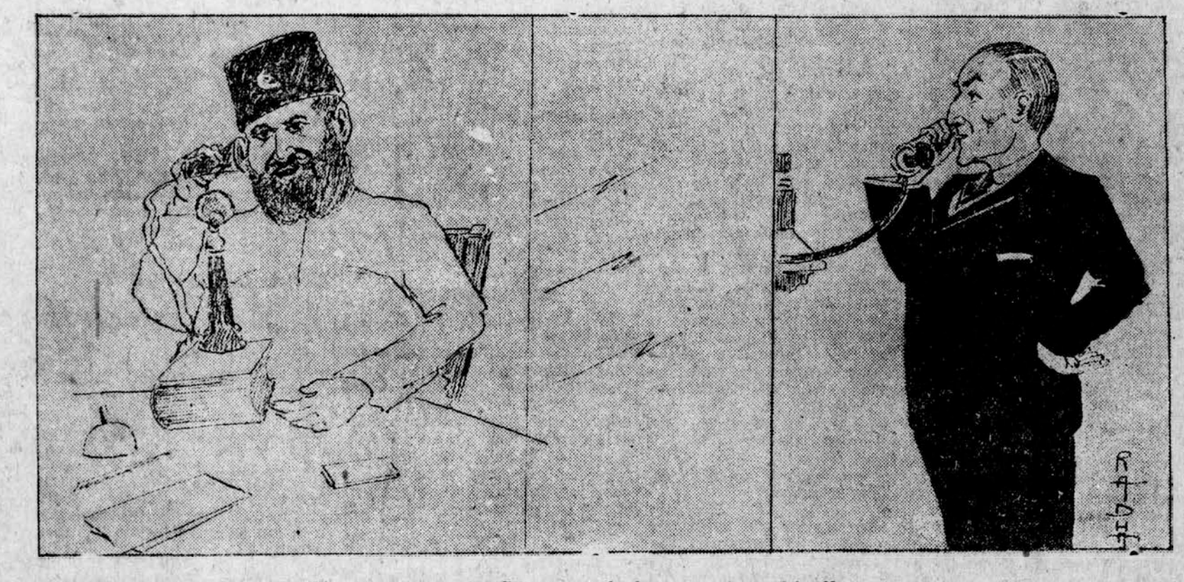
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

has continued to bring immediate relief to the teeming millions of India and other Eastern countries suffering from the ravages of Malaria, Influenza and various other fevers. This wonderful cure has been prescribed by doctors in combating these direful diseases and persons charitably disposed have repeatedly distributed it free among the poor. Businessmen and employers of labour realizing the quick efficacy of this harmless remedy find that it pays them to use it among their employees. To facilitate the use of this medicine wherever labourers are employed in large numbers A FREE TRIAL BOTTLE IS OFFERED to all controllers of labour in MILLS, MINES and PLANTATIONS on application to

MADON SONS & Co.
*Qualified Pharmaceutical Chemists,*
BOMBAY.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day



HOARE: Hello! Shaukat! Why do you want Gandhi's release? Are you not our friend?
SHAUKAT ALI: Yes, I am your best friend. That is the very reason why I want him to be out. He is our best friend who can solve India's three difficult problems. He has already solved one—untouchability. The second, communal differences, is nearly solved and I want his presence badly. And the last, your dispute with India, can be settled by him and by him only.

# Sons' Story In Dhobi Talao Murder Case

## "FATHER HAS STABBED UNCLE"

BOMBAY, Thursday

**Startling revelations were made by three sons of the suspect, Sheriar Bhikaji Daruwaia, regarding the death of their uncle Cowasji Bhikaji Daruwala at an inquest held on his body by the coroner of Bombay to-day.**

**Sheriar has been arrested on a charge of having murdered his brother. The three sons, who were in custody till to-day, were discharged by the police this morning.**

Deputy Inspector Chand Khan of the Esplanade Police Court giving evidence said that on October 10, a telephonic message was received at 6 a.m. from one Minu Sheriar saying that a man had been stabbed in a room on the 3rd floor of a building at Wellington Street, Dhobi Talao. He, with some other Police officers went to the place and found an aged Parsee lying dead in his bed. There was a stab wound in his abdomen and the intestines were protruding out. On a search of the room being made the Police recovered a knife lying on the outer ledge of the window which was just above the old Parsee's head. A letter purporting to have been written by the deceased was also handed over to the police.

At the time the search was conducted, all the members of the family, namely four daughters of the suspect, four sons and the suspect's wife were present. The police were informed that the suspect had gone out to his lawyers and informed his relatives. The police made a 'Panchnama' of the three rooms that were being used by the family.

CURRENCY NOTES RECOVERED.

After removing the corpse of Cowasji Bhikaji Daruwala, the police returned to the station keeping a guard at Wellington Street. As soon as the suspect returned home, he was taken to the Esplanade Police Station, where, on a search of his person being made Rs. 530 in currency notes and a receipt in the name of Cowasji Bhikaji mortgaging Rs. 16,000 that was kept in the Central Bank of India, were recovered by the police. The police arrested four sons of the suspect the same day.

Further the witness stated that from enquiries made he came to know that Rs. 16,000 were deposited in the Central Bank of India in the joint name of the deceased and the suspect. On September 7 a sum of Rs. 6,000 was taken as a loan from the Bank purporting to have been taken under the joint names of both of them against the security of Rs. 16,000, which had been kept in the Bank as fixed deposit. This amount was received by the suspect. The deceased had also an account in the National Bank of India in the joint name of himself and one Cowasji Ratansi Choksi. On October 3, the balance of Rs. 3,000 was withdrawn from the Bank. This amount also was received by the suspect. There was still a third account in the Texan Co-Operative Bank in the joint names of the deceased and the suspect. It appears that when the deceased went to the Bank on September 28, to withdrawn money he was informed that the amount of Rs. 200 had already been withdrawn by his brother the suspect.

THREE SONS DISCHARGED.

The suspect and his four sons were arrested by the police for the pdrposes of investigation. One of the sons, Minu Sheriar died on October 17, while jumping out from the third floor of the building. The remaining three sons were discharged this morning.

Jamshed Sheriar, the youngest son of the suspect giving evidence stated that the deceased who was a bachelor lived with them in a separate room. During the early hours of the morning on October 6, he was awakened by cries of "Sheriar, Sheriar." The cries were raised by his uncle in the next room. He and his brothers went into the next room and found that their father was already there. The father addressing his uncle said, "Why are you shouting?" His father was dragged out of the room by his brother Minu, his uncle asked for water which was given. The witness noticed that blood was coming out from his uncle's stomach. As his uncle was breathing hard and could not speak, the witness did not attempt to speak to him. His brother Pheroze was sent to call for a doctor. His father dressed himself and went out. Witness and his brother Jal went out to inform the relatives, and when they returned home they were informed that their uncle had died. The witness found a letter on the table which he showed to the relatives. It was then handed over to the police.

DISPUTED AMOUNT.

Questioned if he knew any of the financial transactions that went on between his father and uncle, witness stated that he had heard a conversation in which his uncle asked his father about a certain Rs. 200 which the father had withdrawn. His father is said to have accepted his withdrawal of the amount, but said, he would pay it back. Two days before his death the uncle came to their room and asked them to tell their father to return a certain Bank receipt.

Shown the letter which is alleged to have been written by the deceased to the Police Commissioner the witness said that he could not say whose handwriting it was.

Jal Sheriar, the next witness giving evidence said that he was rudely awakened by the cries of "Minu, Minu." The witness seating in his bed, asked his sister Tehmina as to what had happened. He was told by her that their father had stabbed the uncle. Witness remained seated in his bed and never tried to go and see his uncle as he grew too nervous. By that time, the suspect came into their room and the witness's mother asked him as to what he had done. The suspect replied that he had done nothing. While all members of the family were crying, the suspect never seemed to be sorrowful.

Asked as to whose handwriting it was on the letter written to the Police Commissioner witness said that he could not tell. He, however, said that the handwriting was not of his uncle.

"FATHER STABBED UNCLE."

Phiroze Sheriar stated in his evidence that he got up at at 4-45 a.m. on October 6, as he heard his uncle shout, "Sheriar, Minu, Pilu." When he came out of his room, witness noticed his brother Minu dragging the suspect away from his uncle's room. Giving out the reason for doing so Minu is said to have stated, "Father has stabbed uncle." Minu asked the witness to fetch a Doctor. On going to Dr. Billimoria and telling him that his uncle had a stab-wound and required medical assistance immediately, the doctor refused to come to attend such cases.

The inquest has been postponed for recording further evidence of prosecution witnesses to October 27.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, conducted the case, while Mr. M N. Chhatrapati appeared on behalf of the suspect.

## WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

### Widespread Thunder Showers

POONA, October 20.

The following is the weekly weather report for the week ending 19th October:—The low pressure area in South-east Arabian Sea at the end of the previous week had developed by the next day into a depression with its centre near Lat. 11 degrees N and Long. 72 degrees E. It moved slowly north-westwards and was centred near Lat. 17 degrees N and Long. 69 degrees E on 17th morning. Thereafter it weakened. It was responsible for the excess of rainfall in the Peninsula where fairly widespread thundershowers occurred throughout the week. The western disturbance passed away eastwards after causing a few falls of rain in Kashmir and its neighbourhood on 15th and 16th. A depression was forming in the Andaman Sea on the last day of the week and locally heavy rain occurred in the Tenasserim on 18th.—A.P.

# MORE DRASTIC POWERS FOR FRONTIER OFFICIALS

### Bill Meets With Opposition From Nationalist Members

PESHAWAR, Oct. 20.

Further progress with the consideration of the Public Tranquility Bill was made in the Frontier Council to-day, when its examination clause by clause was taken up. Government were opposed at every step by an array of Nationalist amendments, raising a debate on every possible point.

Only three clauses were considered during the day's sitting, two of which were passed by majorities of 20 to 9 and 25 to 11 respectively. In respect of third amendmen the Government met position na.. way, agreeing not to vest powers in any out gazetted officers, whereas the original clause contemplated that powers could be employed by Sub-Inspectors.

CIRCULATE THE BILL

At the outset Malik Khuda Bakhsh proposed that the Bill, as reported, by the Select Committee would be circulated for public opinion until 7th December, 1932. He was supported by other Nationalis's who pointed out that the Select Committee itself was not unanimous regarding its recommendations, that it was only fair that public should be afforded opportunity to have their say respecting a measure which affected their liberties, that the Government had not behind them the support of elected non-official element and finally that there was no justification for undue haste, especially since Government would continue to enjoy the same powers under the Ordinance till January, 1933.

The Government opposed the amendment stating that time was the essence of the thing and no further opportunity to frame such a law would be afforded between now and the expiry of the Ordinance. The amendment was rejected by 20 votes to nine Hindus remaining neutral.

GOVT. ASKED TO STAY THEIR HANDS.

Mr. Abdul Gaffur Khan then proposed that the Act should come into force not at once, but on 1st January, 1933. In support of his amendment, Mr. Gaffur Khan stated that Government would be enjoying the same extraordinary powers so to say by double legislation, firstly under the Ordinance, and then again by the present Act and there was the possibility that Government and Congress might come to an understanding in the meantime or that the Round Table Conference might reach a decision removing the necessity for all these proceedings. The Government might therefore stay their hand till then.

Mr. Cunningham, Finance Member, joined in the hope that peaceful conditions would be soon restored, which would please none more than the Government, but they could not anticipate things and should follow to their logical conclusion things as they found them. It went without saying that if necessity for the powers did not arise, the Act would remain a dead letter in practice. The amendment was lost without division.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT LOST

Malik Khuda Baksh then moved that Government should not have the power to apply the Act to the Province or any part thereof for more than one month and further extension should be obtained with the sanction of the Council called in Special Session. After this amendment was also lost, the same Member moved that the life of the Bill should be six months instead of five years. It was contended that even Ordinances were promulgated for six months. Why then Legislate for an unknown future when the new regime would come into being

FOR POSTERITY'S SAKE

Mr. Cunningham opposing said that Law was being passed as much for themselves as for their successors and Act for six months would defeat its own object. Within two years there would be important constitutional changes coming into force and it was the duty of the Government to look ahead and beyond If as the Opposition hoped there would be no need for the powers after six months, it would be possible for the new Government to keep the Act on the shelf untouched. The amendment was pressed to a division and lost by twenty five votes to eleven, Hindus siding with Government.

A SLUR ON FRONTIER"

Several speakers on this motion pointed out that in legislating for five years they were treated on a par with the "terrorist" Provinces which was a slur on the Frontier whose people were peaceful.

The Government met the Opposition half way in respect of the next amendment agreeing to vest powers in a Gazetted officer only, instead of in officers up to the grade of sub-Inspectors of Police as was contemplated in the original Bill.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

# PANIC IN DELHI BULLION MARKET

### GOLD SHOOTS UP

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.

The sudden rise in the prices of Gold in New York is having repercussions in Delhi and has resulted in gold prices jumping up by a rupee per tola within 24 hours.

There is considerable panic in the bullion market here, and dealers are undecided as to what course to follow. The market opened with Rs. 29/10 per tola of gold in the morning yesterday, but prices jumped up to Rs. 29/14 by evening ruling at Rs. 30 this morning.

The price of Sovereign has jumped up from Rs. 18/10 yesterday morning to Rs. 19 to-day.

NO GOLD AVAILABLE.

Lala Ramkrishendas Chandiwala belonging to one of the oldest bullion houses in Delhi told, The Associated Press that conditions were almost similar to those in last February, with the exception that there was little or no distress gold available now. Within 24 hours, dealers in Delhi cleared their stock, and none is now available on the market. Lala Ramkishendas asserted that 90 per cent. of the distress gold had been bought up and only ten per cent. remained in the country, and in view of the good harvest, it is not likely to be available in large quantities. "Of course some gold will be lured into the market by high prices" Lala Ramkrishendas stated that prices of gold in India were regulated by the cross rate, though the supply and demand in India had their effect to some extent. The rise of the cross rate still further would, therefore, send up prices of gold in this country

GOOD FOR BRITAIN.

Asked about its effect on trade in India, Lala Ramkrishendas said that the rise in the prices of gold would have a disturbing effect on silver, linseed, and cotton trade and would also check American imports into India, though it might have a stimulating effect of British Trade with this country. The high prices of gold however, would lead people to buy gold.—A. P.

## *Housemaid And Gardner In Mansion Murder Drama*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A murder drama in the deserted mansion in Grosvenor Square belonging to Susan, the Duchess of Somerset was revealed when the House keeper arrived this morning and found the housemaid employed by the Duchess and the gardener both dead. The girl was lying in the bath with battered head and the man was dead in the adjoining room from gas-poisoning.

The police believe that the man murdered the girl and afterwards committed suicide.—Reuter.

## BOUND OVER FOR A YEAR

### Putting Phospnorous Packets In Post Boxes

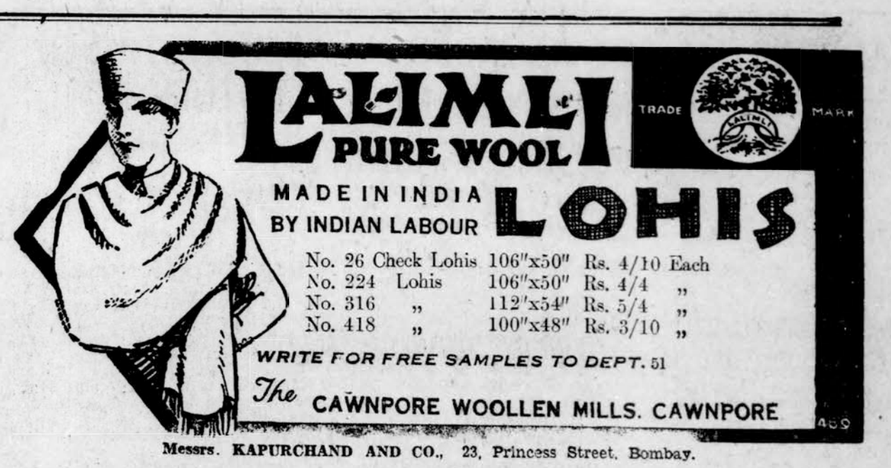
NEW DELHI, October 20.

Mr. S. Ganguli, A. R. Roy Chowdhiry, N. C. Banerji, S. Ghose, N. N. Banerji and M N. Bose were found guilty by Mr. Isar, City Magistrate, under section 438 of the Indian Penal Code and 62 of Post Office Act, for alleged throwing of packets containing phosphorous into Post Boxes in June last.

The Magistrate ordered them to execute bonds with one surety of Rs. 500 for good behaviour for one year. N. C. Banerji, and S. Ghose were also convicted under section 25 of the Telegraph Act and were ordered to furnish second security of Rs. 500 and bond for good behaviour for a year.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT POLICE CONSTABLE.

Mr. Isar also heard evidence in the case against Harbundho, Samajdar and others under section 435 and 511 Indian Penal Code, for alleged conspiracy to attempt to shoot a police constable in July last. The statement of Sadanand Sengupta, approver was recorded. Witness had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.—A.P.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## GRIEVANCES OF LITIGANT PUBLIC

### Oudh Bar Deputation To Wait Upon Governor

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 20.

For long the relations between the Chief Justice of the Oudh Chief Court and the members of the Bar have been strained. Yesterday a well attended meeting of the Oudh Bar Association, Lucknow, by an overwhelming majority appointed a deputation consisting of the President of the Bar and eight other leading senior members to wait upon the Governor of U. P. the ventilate the grievances of the litigant public and the Bar.

## *THE MUSLIM DEMAND*

(Continued from page 6.)

ce; but that, reading the constitution as a whole, if it appears to that judicial tribunal that in the particular case before it, the power under dispute should, in the best interests of the country, belong to the national Government, it may decide accordingly. Such decision would be valid law of the constitution so far as the whole of that category is concerned.

A NECESSARY DIVISION.

(c) In making the initial distribution, all matters of national importance like the Defence of the country or its Foreign Relations, or even the provision of what may be called the National Minimum of civic amenity to the citizens; together with all matters which affect more than one province or federating unit; and such other matters as are, for any reason, agreed expressly to be left to the National Government—e.g., weights and measures; Currency and tariffs; Transport and communications—these may all be entrusted to the national Government. On the other hand, matters primarily of local importance and concern may as well be entrusted to the provincial Governments, wherein the latter can then most easily manifest their genius for administration, or realise their individuality

GUARANTEE OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

(d) In the functions of Government are comprised many, which, under modern conditions, may reasonably be regarded by the orthodox among us as likely to endanger their religion, or religious customs. It is a moot question how far we at this time of the day, should permit any scope to such orthodox, obstructionist, and vested interests. It may also be added that, even in the modernist eye, there are many functions of Government which may conceivably imperil the freenom of the individual in speech and writing, in association and action. One has but to think of this problem, and instances would spring to one's lips by the dozen. For the due safeguarding of this matter, a clause should be inserted in the Constitution guaranteeing the Fundamental Rights of citizenship, and permitting no change in such rights except by the special process reserved for constitutional changes.

In this way we can avoid the danger caused by communal distrust to start with; and when mutual confidence has been gained, and experience acquired in working the new constitution, the somewhat objectionable features of the present compromise can be easily remedied.

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# "IGNORANT AND AUTOCRATIC" LEGISLATORS

### City Fathers Attack Bombay Councillors

Is the Legislative Council an august or autocratic body? The Bombay Municipal Corporation considered it an autocratic as well as an ignorant body, in view of the certain measures they passed recently in a hurry.

The question arose out of the proposition of Mr. H. A. Lalji, who moved:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that the discussion of the Improvement Trust Dissolution Bill by the Legislative Council will be much facilitated if two or more Councillors from the Corporation are nominated thereto by Government as additional members of the Council for this purpose.

HOPING AGAINST HOPE.

Mr. Lalji said that he had great regard for the Legislative Council which he considered as an august body till the Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill was passed. He doubted now if any good purpose would be served in asking the Government to nominate two members of the Corporation on the Legislative Council. Still however as the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality was an important matter, they had to request the Government to nominate two members as experts on this question.

The Mayor: Are you speaking in support of your proposition against?

Mr. Lalji: I am moving the resolution hoping against hope. (Laughter.)

AUTOCRATIC AND IGNORANT

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin did not think that the Legislative Council was an august body. On the other hand from the way they handled the business in the council recently, and particularly in the matter of Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill, he felt that the members of the council were not august but rather autocratic. Besides, they did not study the question, and some of the members were so ignorant that they passed off anything which came before them. (Laughter.)

Dr. Sorab P. (Mehta at this stage moved an amendment to postpone the question, till the corporation had gone through the Dissolution Bill.

Dr. P. G. Solanki opposed the amendment, but when put to vote, it was agreed to.

"CONFIDENTIAL"

Mr. Dostmohmed G. Khairaz then moved:

That the attention of the Standing Committee be invited to their Resolution No. 1553, dated the 25th May, 1932 (kept in the Confidential File), on the subject of grant of leave to a certain Municipal Officer, and they be requested to report as to the reasons which made them consider the leave question of that officer confidential.

Mr. A. Waite seconded the question.

Dr. P. H. Mahesheri, chairman of the Standing Committee, said the question referred to by Mr. Khairaz related only to the Standing Committee and as they treated it as confidential, it was within their province not to submit the matter to the corporation.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Municipal Commissioner regretted that this matter was agitated in some press in this country and even in England. Some time ago Dr. A. C. Viegas brought similar resolution but at the last moment he withdrew it. Now Mr. Khairaz took up the brief. The Standing Committee decided to treat this matter as confidential as he had marked the file "confidential". It referred to Dr. Jivraj, Mehta and he might say at once that there was nothing secret or confidential about Dr. Jivraj Mehta. He had received a letter from Dr. Jivraj Mehta asking him to grant him leave which was due to him and in that letter he also wrote certain things justifying his action. He did not think it proper to disclose those reasons to the world. If the leave was not granted to him, it would be tantamount to his dismissal from the municipal service.

The proposition was then put to vote and thrown out only four voting for it.

TRUST BILL REPORT ADOPTED

The corporation then approved of the report of the committee of the corporation regarding Improvement Trust Dissolution Bill on the question of the division of the receipts from the enhanced tobacco duty between the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Improvement Trust.

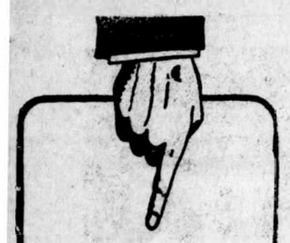
The committee recommended that the corporation should enter their strong and emphatic protest against the Government's action in issuing orders intimating that if the amalgamation of the Trust does not take place before December 31, 1932, the Government would be at liberty to revise the distribution of the proceeds of the Tobacco Duty at their discretion between the two bodies. The committee now understood that the Government had stopped payments realised on Tobacco Duty with effect from August 23, 1932.

On the motion of Mr Meyer Nissim the corporation approved of the report. The corporation then adjourned till Monday.

## *Congratulation For Shaukat Ali*

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.

Maulana Shaukat Ali had another talk with Pandit Malaviya for over one and-a-half-hours when details relating to the forthcoming Allahabad Conference were discussed. Maulana Shaukat Ali informed the Associated Press that he had been daily receiving a large number of telegrams and letters from every part of India congratulating him on the result of the Lucknow Conference. Maulana Shaukat Ali with his son and Secretary Mr. Zahid is leaving to-night for Rampur. They expect to be back in Delhi on the morning of 22nd October.—A. P.



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# SHYLOCK GRIP OF BRITAIN

## De Valera Hits Out Again

### TARIFF WAR BEGINS AFRESH

*LONDON, Oct. 19.*

***"I have come to the conclusion that the present British Government, pressed forward by certain anti-Irish feeling in Britain and supported by the attitude of a minority in the Free State, are not prepared to examine the position on its merits, or yield to the claims of simple justice" declared Mr. De Valera, describing the London negotiations in a crowded Dail this evening.***

***ROLE OF BEGGARS***

***He said: "Possibly had we gone to them in the role of beggars, hats in hand, asking for consideration and charity, there might have been a disposition to make minor modifications and some mitigation of our claims, but simple justice they were not prepared to concede."***

***He said that as the negotiations were to see if it was possible to arrive at a comprehensive settlement the Free State people submitted claims that should be submitted whenever there was a question of what might be called an ultimate financial settlement between the two countries.***

***SECRET PACTS***

***Mr. De Valera added that the British Government took their stand on the inviolability of the secret documents of 1923 and 1926 and refused to budge from that position.***

### *TWO MEMORANDA*

Mr. De Valera continued that they had prepared two memoranda, which were handed in just before the negotiations began. Both these memoranda were discussed in detail at the conference and both sides argued on various items. After two days' discussions, both sides admitted that there was no possibility of arriving at an agreement and that further negotiations were not likely to yield fruit.

It was therefore agreed that a public statement in that connection should be issued and the Free State memoranda and the British replies should be put in the form of complete memoranda and four documents together with the Free State people's final reply should be published as a White Paper to both Parliaments. The Free State reply would come within a week or so.

**BURDEN OF DEBATS**

Mr. De Valera added that whilst the British Government were playing the part of Shylock towards the Free State and the part of Lady Bountiful towards the Continent they were petitioning the United States for the release of the debts morally and legally due to the States from them. The whole world recognised that if there was to be a restoration of economic life the huge inter-Government debts must cease. "We are not prepared to bind our people to a burden imposed on them in the past. We believe that the British demands are neither legally nor morally just and we are prepared to defend our rights."

The tariff war, which was bound to go on, was going to impose considerable hardships on the Free State people, but he believed that as a result in the long run, they would be relieved from the position of dangerous dependence on British markets.

**NO REPUBLIC ISSUE.**

Replying to question, Mr. De Valera said that the Free State people's financial claims were as serious as Britain's that is, that the Free State should bear a portion of her debt. He said that he had not raised the question of a United Irish Republic as a relevant issue in the negotiations. The Free State Government assumed office as one of the States of the British Commonwealth and was wound by pledges precluding secession without the express mandate of the electorate. The debate then ended.

### *NEW IRISH DUTIES*

A new list of tariffs, to be applied on October 20, was announced in the Dail by the Minister, Mr. Lemass. The duties vary from 15 to 50 per cent with specially reduced imperial preference and affect 'inter alia' yarns, spectacles, silver, bronze plantinum, brass, gunmetal, goods picture, frames, and coffin plates.

The list of the new Irish Free State duties which is long includes

Jute yarns, undyed 24 per cent with Imperial Preference at the rate of 15 per cent.

Jute piecegoods exceeding 4-1/2 ounces in weight per square yard (excluding carpets, etc.) 37-1/2 and 25 per cent.

Empty sacks and bags made of jute 37-1/2 per cent of the value of an article or 3-1/2d on each sack or bag, whichever is greater with Imperial Preference at the rate of 25 per cent or a penny.

# FREE TRADE— IN ARMS

### SPLIT AMONG POWERS

GENEVA, Oct. 19.

A split among the Powers on the question of regulation of manufacture and trade in arms, was revealed to-day when the sub-committee dealing with it adjourned 'sine die'.

France Spain, Denmark and Poland strongly advocated suppression of private manufasture of arms while Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States upheld the rights of private manufacturer. The sub-committee agreed that a questionnaire should be referred to the interested Governments, though the Japanese representative said frankly that his Government was not likely to reply.—Reuter.

### *KNOCKING AT BRITAIN'S DOOR*

***Foreign Delegations Want Trade Treaties***

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 19.

The Danish delegation will consist of leaders of the four Parliamentary parties and representatives of industry, farming, mercantile classes and agriculturists. Government will also send unofficially a delegation including representatives of bacon factories, dairies and egg-producers to watch the vital interests involved.

The Iceland Government as well as the Scandinavian Governments have been invited to enter into tariff negotiations with Britain.

Uruguay is the latest country to join the queue desiring tariff agreements with Britain. It is learned in the Foreign Office that the British Government have received proposals for tariff arrangements from Uruguay, which are being considered.—Reuter.


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THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS DRAWN TO THE FACT THAT FROM 15TH OCTOBER TO 4TH NOVEMBER, 1932 THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE ON VIEW AT THE MILLOWNERS SHOW-CASE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.


# GOLD IS THE RIGHT STANDARD

## France Moralises On Sterling Decline

### DOUBLE THREAT IN PROSPECT

PARIS, Oct. 19.

The impossibility of controlling currency off gold standard over a long period, is the moral drawn from the decline of sterling which has somewhat mystified financial circles here.

It is generally thought that it is due to the cessation of the Bank of England's intervention, but it is believed that its extent and rapidity have exceeded the bank's anticipations and it is impossible to prophesy the future movements of sterling, but there is confidence that sterling will strengthen again after the double settlement overhanging the Treasury in December, namely, (1) repayment of foreign holders' war loan on December 1 and (2) the war debt payment of 95,500,000 dollars to America on December 15.—Reuter.

### *MURDER TRIAL OF MRS. DEMELKER*

***Sensational Evidence***

LONDON Oct. 20.

Johannesburg.—Dramatic evidence was given at the trial of Mrs. Demelker. Mrs. Stricker, giving evidence, said that while Mrs. Demelker's second husband was dying the accused drew up a will in her own favour and insisted on her husband's signing it while she supported him on bed.—Reuter.

A Reuter's message from Johannesburg, dated October 18th, stated:—

"One of the most sensational murder trials in recent years opened here to-day. Mrs. Daisy Louise Demelker a former nurse and the wife of a member of the Springbok team which visited England in 1906 is charged with murdering her two previous husbands William Alfred Cowle and Robert Sproat and her 20 year-old son Rhodes Cecil Sproat.

The prosecution alleges that she poisoned her husbands by strychnine after they had made their wills in her favour and her son by arsenic for the sake of £100 insurance."

### *HEAVY PRICE FOR LIBERTY*

***Bandits Demand 130,000 Yen And 250 lbs. Of Opium***

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Shanghai—Negotiator at Panshan have reached an agreement with the bandits to release Mrs. Pawley and Charles Corkran in return for 130,000 yen, 250 pounds of opium, winter clothing and permission to join the Manchukuo police force.

Intermediaries are negotiating the third paying the ransom and consent the Manchukuo authorities regarding the last demand letter.

### *ANOTHER SHOOTING TRAGEDY*

***Kenya Perturbed***

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Nairobi—Kenya has been stirred by another shooting tragedy. The police of Kitale District have arrested a settler named Joce in connection with the death by shooting of Mrs. Purkiss, wife of a Neighbouring farmer. Joce himself was wounded, but not dangerously.—Reuter.

### BUS COLLISION AT BELGAUM

**Dozen People Injured**

BELGAUM, Oct. 20.

A serious motor collision occurred here on the evening of Tuesday, resulting in injuries to a dozen persons. It appears that at about about 5-30 p.m. a service bus, full of passengers, was returning from Sankeshwar when just near the eastern outskirts of the city of Belgaum it violently collided with another motor lorry, which was leaving the city with a full load. The impact was so great that the Sankeshwar bus turned turtle and its inmates were pinned under the coach-work. About a dozen passengers were injured, three of whom are lying in a rather serious conditions in the Belgaum civil hospital. The bus was damaged beyond recognition.

Thogh both the lorries were in motion curiously enough very little damage was caused to the other bus while its passengers escaped free.—A. P.

### ALL-INDIA WEATHER

**Thunderstorms And Rain**

POONA, Oct. 19.

A depression is forming in the Andaman Sea and locally heavy rain has fallen in Tenasserim. Extensive thundershowers have again occurred in the west of the Peninsula.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy seven inches; Victoria Point four; Mergui a half; Bassein a quarter; Sibsagar and Jessore a half; Bhopal, Amraoti and Pachmarhi a quarter; Dohad two; Malegaon and Bellary one; Chitaldroog threequarters; Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Mahabaleshwar, Gadag, Bangalore, Mysore and Masulipatam a half; and Sholapur, Miraj, Aurangabad, Hanamkonda, Coimbatore, Nellore and Mercara a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend in South Burma. Widespread thundershowers will recur in west of the Peninsula with probable decrease in Bombay Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Local falls of heavy rain will continue in Tenassrim and extend Northwards into deltas region of Salwin and Irrawadi.

### INDORE MARKET

INDORE, Oct. 19.

Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co. have issued the following report:—

SEEDS WHEAT & COTTON.

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 23 24
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18 19
Wheat Malwi Rs. 20 21
Oran Rs. 15 16
Teelseed Rs. 40 45
Linseed bold brown Rs. 20 21
Cottonseed Rs. 15 16
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs 11
Wheat Fliur Rawa per bag of 95 srs 11/8
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 srs 8
Wheat Flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs 2/8
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 70 78
Cotton Nimari per boja of 4 mds Bengal 70 75
Cotton Broach opening 203 per candy.
Cotton Broach closing 201/12 per candy.
Rajkumar & Volkart Bros. buying.

SHARE MARKET.

P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 100 52
Malwa United Mills Ltd 100-12/8 347
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 100-10 228
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (ordy) 100-12/8 150
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 100-7 101
Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 100-3/8 88
Rajkumar Mills Ltd. 100 36
Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd 100 18
Indore Navayuga Mills Ltd 50 12/8
Binod Mills Ltd 100-12/8 135
Hukumchand Jute 7/83-0 16
Bank of Indore Ltd 25-0 22/8

### *Colaba Observatory, Bombay*

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-10-1932:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. .073 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.0 degrees (0.3 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (2.8 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.S.E.

# WOMEN MUST INITIATE SOCIAL REFORM

## Their Larger Opportunities For National Advancement

### MRS. HIRLEKAR'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT C. P. WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

NAGPUR, Oct. 17.

**Mrs. Yamuna Hirlekar, M. A. presiding over the C. P. (South) constituent conference of the All-India Women's Conference on Education and Social Reform, in the course of her address said.**

*Mrs. Yamuna Hirlekar*

It is needless to emphasise that the nation will ultimately suffer by our short-coming and will gain by our progress. It is, therefore, up to us the present generation not only to educate ourselves but to guard the future by paying our primary attention to the education of our children.

In the first place let us make ourselves clear as to what we aim at and what we mean by education. So far as our country is concerned, education is very narrowly interpreted as the ability to read and write and to calculate a few sums. The building of education built on such meagure foundation is bound to collapse and the effort prove fruitless. It is no wonder that we find many of our educated girls nervous wrecks, intellectually and physically. It is not an uncommon thing to find that educated girls are physically weaker than their uneducated sisters. This physic weakness is justified by them on the ground that they are brain workers as against the hand workers, who ought to be stronger.

BRILLIANT GIRLS.

Alas, but how often we find that girls, who have secured the highest degree and shone brilliantly during their college career, admitting with a sigh that they could no longer concentrates their mind in any kind of study and that those studious habits, which they had during their college days are lost. Are they not bound intellectual and physical wreck? What is this due to? Orthodox people will say education is at the root of this evil, and that it unfits the girls for married life. I should go further and say that education, as it is being imarted to-day, unfits girls for any kind of life married or unmarried.

What we mean or should mean by education is a moral, physical and intellectual development of individual and what we aim at by educating our children is that they should live a fuller and happier life, enlarge their life experience and contribute a greater measure of service to society and humanity at large than is given to the lot of their less fortunate uneducated brethren. Education cannot mean anything less than an all-round development of body and soul. We have been prone to neglect the physical side of education altogether but it is never too late to mend. Our first and foremost need is, therefore, compulsory physical culture.

MATERIAL ASPECT.

No less important than the cultural aspect of education is the more material aspect i.e. economic independence for girls as well as for boys. I am not holding the banner of revolt against men when I say that economic independence is as necessary for girls as for boys. It is not a banner of revolt but a banner of co-operation with men in times of woe and weal. Besides what better life insurance can be made what richer dowry given to a girl than the insurance of education and the dowry of knowledge! These are imperishable gifts that parents can give to their girls. Economic independence is an aspect not of minor importance in girls education, even if she aspires to get a rich and comfortably placed husband. This leads us to think how many trades there are in which women can be occupied. At present we find no more fields of work than medicine and education, and perhaps law open to educated women. I see no reason why women should not occupy themselves in such departments as post, telegraph, bank, insurance, journalism, etc. The difficulty is that there are very few trade schools in our country. Here I may cite the example of Europe where every trade however menial, such as cooking laundry, tailoring etc., has its own schools where there are prescribed short courses of study at the end of which students receive recognised certificates and diplomas. Thus every trade is raised to the level of scientific and thorough analysis, exhaustive in scope and the dignity of labour of whatever kind is vindicated.

Another difficulty is the social tradition prevalent amongst us that it is below the official status of a rich man's wife to work, so much so that the wives of rich men have become nothing but parasites on their husbands and society in general. Afraid to be seen occupied in any kind of work for fear of losing the supposed dignity, these ladies pass their time in doing nothing but rolling in luxury and suffering from its consequences. What an insipid life!

The ideal of education would be to let the child select its own course of study in which, of course the teacher should be an unassuming sympathetic and unaggressive guide. A very great effort towards the recognition of the fact that the majority of girls have problems of their own and would like to take higher education, although not the same as the boys do, was first made in India by Prof: D. K. Karve and he has thus indebted womankind beyond measure. We also find that the women graduates of the S. N. D. T University are in no way inferior than the women graduates of any other University in India. On the contrary they have perhaps proved themselves better citizens doing useful work outside the sphere of home. All honour to Professor Karve! Let me not be, however, misunderstood I am not pleading for separate kind of education for girls: I am pleading for variety of kinds of education as many varieties as there are individuals in this world. Then only the inlividuality will find scope to do justice to itself and shine in full splendour that it is capable of.

There is a slow but sure tendency developing recently amongst students to defy and ridicule their teachers and elders, the fault lies on both sides but more on the side of teachers. I do hope that teachers will awake to responsibilities and hasten to arrest this corruption creeping amongst themselves and their pupils. Parents have also to co-operate with teachers in educating their children. It is not enough to send children to school and be done with it. There must be at least consistency in the atmosphere the children find at home and at school. One very great drawback in an educational system is the complete absence of co-operation between teachers among themselves and between teachers and guardians.

CO-EDUCATION.

The next important question affecting vitally the question of girls education is that of co-education. I have already expressed my views on this question in "Maharashtra" the Marathi leading and popular bi-weekly of this Province. I may briefly summarise the arrangement thus: There cannot be laid down any hard and fast rule about it. The practical point of view is, can we afford separate schools and colleges for boys and girls. In big cities we might but not so in small towns. These are going to prevent our girls from having any education at all for lack of separate institution for girls alone? That would be sheer madness. By all means send your girls to boys' school and they will be all the better for it In crowded cities girls might have an institution of their own which is economically possible. There is not much to say for or against co-education. I think the advantages and disadvantages in the case of this very controversial problem are extremely exaggerated. The question can be settled circumstantially and individually. Here I may take the opportunity to congratulate the enthusiastic educationalists who have started a women's college this year in Nagpur. There has been great opposition to the foundation of this college by the staunch advocates of co-education. I hope the college will prove its utility and justify its existence.

CO-OPERATION.

I would suggest our Committee to affiliate our organisation, i.e. the A.I.W.C. to some international organisation, such as the League of Nations and some women's organisations in particular in various countries. We shall thus keep ourselves in touch with the world at large and be a stronger force than ever. We must not forget that education is not an end in itself but is a means to an end. If education is not going to lead to religious toleration and social reform and above all a feeling of brotherhood between man and man, education defeats its own purpose. To cite a very familiar example, if we were of really education nation we would not have let a blot like untouchability to remain in our society. We plead that the untouchables are unclean but who has condemned them to do the filthy work but ourselves? We should call them cleaner as they clean our uncleanliness. We pay them a salary as strifling as 10 or 15 rupees per month, assign them to dirtiest quarters and stamp them with untouchability! If we are to eradicate untouchability it is not enough to open temples to them or to pass pious resolutions. We must cultivate social relations with them to the extent of encouraging inter-marriages where individual fitness is found

WOMAN MUST LEAD.

I am finally of opinion that social reform of any kind, if it is to stabilise must be initiated by women Because it is the man who rules the home and she can by her sweet influence induce the man to her side. The children of course are both directly and indirectly influenced by her. A woman can thus reform the household while the case is not so with the man. His work is likely to be supernicial while a woman's work will be permanent and deep-rooted I have recently read that in Delhi "The Women's Anti-untouchability Association" is formed. We might launch a similar campaign in every big city. This Province should not lag behind, and I suggest that this conference should pass a resolution and appoint a committee immediately to take up the problem of untouchability in this province.

SWADESHI.

Another point which I should not fail to stress here is the practice of Swadeshi .We can do a lot of work in this direction. After the last war every nation has been struggling to be economically and industrially self-sufficient. A nation like England, which is one of the leading industrial countries of the world, was advocating the policy of free trade till last year. But she had also to take to the policy of protection to her industries by means of increasing import duties and by means of preferences to her goods in Empire market. When this is the case with England, we can just imagine the dire necessity of encouraging our indigenous industries in our country which is mainly agricultural. You are all aware that about 6 crores of our people are forced to live on one meal only Due to want of industries and also due to the world-wide trade depression we see in the country tremendous unemployment. The situation is further aggravated by the export of gold worth about 84½ crores of rupees during the last year. In this condition, we are exporting raw materials and buying in return manufactured articles from other countries, which are considerably dear. Thus we are indirectly helping to make the country poorer day by day. Women at least should therefore, try to encourage Swadeshi industries by purchasing only goods manufactured in the country which would to some extent solve the acute unemployment problem. Recently it was reported in the Press that the Spanish Government had issued a decree in order to enforce the rich people to get their houses painted This and many other methods are being used by other countries to tackle this unemployment problem. Therefore it will not be too much if we are expected merely to buy Swadeshi articles only In case any Swadeshi article is not available we should as far as possible try to dispense with the necessity of same.

FOR JOINT ELECTORATES.

On this occasion I would like to refer to the most important and topical question of the day, i.e. the decision given by the Prime Minister of England in respect of communal settlement. Last year, just before the session of the second Round Table Conference, a Memorandum, as you will remember, was submitted by All-India Women's Conference, National Women's Council and Indian Women's Association to the Government in which it was clearly stated that women in this country were only for joint electorates and they especially demanded the right of election to every man and woman who have come in age If the Prime Minister had paid attention to this demand he would not have given the present 'Communal Award" Whatever may be the opinion of the Indian representatives at Round Table Conference, the women delegates nominated by the Government had I am glad to mention here, drawn the attention of the Prime Minister to the demand put forward by Indian women This is good proof for consideration of those people who think that our women are not fit to solve the political problems of the country Serious attempts country to repudiate and throw are at present being made in the off the "Communal Award." If the men leaders of our country will accept the suggestion made in the Memorandum referred to just now and demand adult franchise, the whole problem of communal settlement will be solved in no time.

# India League Hits Back

## *WILL MR. FENNER BROCKWAY EXPLAIN HIS MEMBERSHIP OF LABOUR PARTY DURING THEIR REGIME?*

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 20

Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Menon, members of the India League Delegation, visited Gandhiji's Ashram, in the afternoon they will see the District Magistrate and visit the Textile Labour Association. Mr Menon, secretary to the delegation, issued the following statement with regard to Mr. Fenner Brockway's resignation from the executive committee of the India League.

"Mr. Brockway's contention is that those who are associated with the Labour party in England are not friends of India. The India League is a non-party organisation so far as British potitics are concerned. As far as I remember Mr. Brockway has never had any disagreement with the executive committee of the India League What is more is that in the whole period of repression in India under the Labour Government Mr. Brockway remained a member of the Labour Party and his resignation from that is not connected with Indian affairs. The India League while valuing the support of the Independent Labour Party, which happens to be Mr Brockway's organisation, is not an adjunct of that body. No one can say that with such men as Mr. Bertrand Russell, Professor Laski Mr. Erank Horrabin and Mr. Brailsford in the India League it is anything but a radical organisation standing fully for Indian liberty. I am sorry that Mr. Brockway should have thought fit to introduce his private quarrels with the labour movement into this matter and as for the hypocrisy with which he charges those who remain in the India League one might ask how Mr. Brockway explained his membership of the Labour party during the whole period of Labour Government."—A. P.

# 1016 PERSONS IN JAIL IN C. P.

## JANUARY'S TOLL

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR Oct. 20.

It is stated that the number of persons arrested during the Congress movement in Hindi Central Provinces since January is 1196 of whom 1016 have been convicted.

## *SHOUTING SLOGANS IN HIGH COURT*

### *Five Demonstrators Jailed At Allahabad*

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

Five persons were charged for alleged contempt of court before Mr. Justice King. In connection with entering the High Court premises and shouting slogans waving flags and distributing unauthorised leaflets.

It appears that the five accused entered the High Court and marched through the corridors shouting cries waving flags and distributing leaflets till arrested. On being asked they answered that they had done so on behalf of Gandhi and that it was their duty to do so.

They were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.—A. P.

## *RUNNER MURDERED AND MAIL ROBBED?*

### *Muzaffarpur Sensation*

MUZAFFARPUR, Oct. 20.

A during mail robbery attended with murder of the runner, is reported from Siwaipatti.

It appears that Sukkan, a mailrunner, while going with the mail from Kanti to Sivaipatti post office, was murdered on the night of the 17th instant. When he failed to reach the destination, the postmaster growing suspicious, sent two other peons to search for him. His body was found lying on the roadside and the mail including 300 rupees and insured letters was found to be missing. Several houses were searched in this connection but no arrests have so far been made.

A post mortem examination of the body was held.—A. P.

# MUSLIM YOUTHS BACK LUCKNOW

## Joint Electorates Favoured

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

The executive committee of the Calcutta Muslim Students' Union at a meeting held yesterday, passed a resolution congratulating Mr Shaukat Ali on the success of the Lucknow Conference, where Muslim leaders of various political schools of opnion have unanimously agreed on the Muslim demands.

The request was made that leaders of the Hindu community would concede the legitimate demands formulated at Lucknow in the greater interests of the country. The view of an overwhelming majority of Muslim youths of Bengal is that joint electorates should be readily accepted, with fiftyone per cent reservation of seats in the Bengal Legislative Council.

## *COLDSTREAM MURDER SEQUEL*

### *Threatening Letters To Frontier Officials*

PESHAWAR, Oct. 20.

A case under Section 302/120 I. P. C. has been instituted in the city magistrate's court, against Jamnadas of Mardan, the brotner of Harikishen, the assailant of the Governor of the Punjab in the University Convocation Case.

It is alleged that following the murder in July of Captain Coldstream, the civil surgeon of Peshawar, the accused wrote threatening letters to the Governor, the Inspector General of Police and other high Frontier officials.—A. P

## *M. S. M. Industrial School.*

### SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS IN SEWING COURSE.

Recently the students of the Junior Course in sewing and cutting of the Industrial School, Girgaon, were examined both in theoretical and practical work. The following students were declared successful in order of merit:—

JUNIOR COURSE:—Miss Diwali Bramhanadkar, Miss Rachel Pezarker, Mrs. Bhagirthibai Anjaya, Mrs. Indirabai Rege, Mrs. Elezabeth Judda. Mrs Heerabai Talavalekar, Mrs. Manubai Puntambekar, Mrs. Indirabai Wakade. Miss Usha Paralkar. Miss Jamu Pathare. Miss Heera Karekar, Miss Tara Raout, Miss Piroz Raout, Mrs. Indirabai Kulkarni, Miss Hira Kerkar, Miss Tara Durve, Mrs. Revatibai Date, Miss Heera Rubji and Mrs. Trivenibai Gokhale.

## *Muncipal President Refuses To Pay Fine*

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR Oct. 20.

Seth Khushalchand, President, Chanda Municipality (Congress leader) who was fined Rs. 20 for breach of peace under Section 504 refused to pay the same.

He has preferred appeal against the conviction.

## *AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SYDNEY, October 20.

The Australian wheat crop is estimated at 200 million bushels for 15 million acres.


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## *TRADE UNION CONGRESS*

### *Appeal To Observe October 31 As Labour Day*

Mr. S. Mukunda Lall, General Secretary, to the All-India Trade Union Congress, Madras, writes as follows:—

With a view to commemorate the foundation day of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the 31st October will be observed as Labour Day throughout India. This reminds the workers in India the day when the trade union movement was established on a national scale on the 31st October, 1920 under the guidance of Lala Lajpat Rai and when the workers in different parts of the country first demonstrated their solidarity. It is, therefore, desirable that the workers and the Unions hold meetings and processions on that day throughout the country. Everywhere on this occasion, the workers should be told that their efforts must be to develop the scattered trade union fights for small demands into a broad political struggle against capitalism itself. They should also be told that the time has come when workers build themselves a great political party, which shall lead the toiling masses to the extermination of the present social system and the establishment of a new democratic social order. The formation of new Unions of unorganised workers and adoption of reorganisation schemes on the basis of class struggle must form an important part of the programme for the Labour Day."

The Third Bombay Division Educational Week will be held in the Nasik High School, Nasik from 22nd to 26th instant.

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T Kambali, Minister for Education will deliver the inaugural address on the first day, at 8-30 a.m., Principal H. V. Hempton, I. E. S., of the S. T. College, Bombay will open the Exhibition in connection with the Week on the same date at 5-30 p.m., Principal Mrs. Ramabai Tambe, will give an address on "Female education" on the closing date of the Week.

A number of eminent educationists are helping the Week by way of model lessons, lectures, demonstrations, etc. The lessons and discussions on the first two dates will be about Primary Education. The last three days will be devoted to the discussion on subjects relating to Secondary education.

Besides the Schools in the Bombay Division, the Schools from Khandesh and Nagar joined the Week. Exhibits are being received from various Schools.

It is requested that the visitors should inform Mr. R. K. Yardi, Secretary, B. D. E. Weeks, Nasik, of the date of their coming.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, October 20.

In the Share Market [illegible] ed firm with moderate business. Coals were unchanged with a small turnover. In Teas the undertone continued firm. Miscellaneous shew no change. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent. paper 74|4; 4 per cent. loan 1934/37 97; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 84|10; 4-1/2 per cent. bonds 1955/60 4-1/2 ver cent. bonds 1955/60 93|8 small lot; 5 per cent. bonds 1933 101|10; 5 per cent. new loan 1940/43 1940/43 101|4 small lot; 5 per cent. loan 1938/40 103|6.

Banks:—Central Bank 19|12 small lot.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpur 22|8; Kesoram 4|6; New Victoria ordy. 1|15.

Coals:—Burrakur 9|12; Churulia As. 13; Ghusick and Muslia 1|14

Jute Shares:—Bally 122; Bally pref. 95; Barnagore 126; Budge Budge 291|8 small lot; Clive 24|9; Lelta 330; Howrah 40|10; Howrah A pref. 113; Kamarhatty 392; Kanknarrah 372 small lot; Kinnison 570|8; Lansdowne pref. 100; Lawrence pref. 126; National 19|8; Standard 273|8 small lot; Union 375.

TEA SHARES:—Betuan 16|12 small lot.

B.I. Corporation ordy. As. 13; Calcutta Tramways ordy. 11|2; British Ceylon Corporation ordy. 6|14; British Ceylon Corporation pref. 9|8; Howrah Oil 8|12; Bengal paper ordy 60|4.

Sugar Shares:—Cawnpore sugar 29|8; Champaran 22|10 small lot; New Savan 14|10; Purtabpore Co. ordy. 13.—A.P.

# SHALL ACCEPT JOINT ELECTORATES

## Sir Muhammad Iqbal On Hindu-Muslim Unity

## "I NEVER OPPOSE PEACE EFFORTS"

In the course of an interview with a representative of the "Roznama-e-Khilafat", Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal said with regard to the Lucknow Conference:

"My own wish was that it should have been held after the Third Round Table Conference. I am also desirous of a United India like Maulana Shaukat Ali. A united India is possible if the nationalist Muslims accept all of our demands to-day".

In reply to a further question, Dr. Iqbal said:—Inter-communal unity is necessary, no doubt, but to say that it cannot be attained, as long as separate electorates are there, is wrong. Unity can be achieved inspite of it. In my opinion economic questions can unite the different communities of India. Experience of the Punjab Council is there to show that on many questions Hindus and Musalmans were at one. They differed in regard to one enactment only which pertained to the Mahajans. The other borne of contention is Government services. In this matter also, I maintain that unity can be achieved for which joint electorates are not a "sine qua non."

NOT OPPOSING PEACE EFFORTS

The representative then put a direct question to Dr. Iqbal, and inquired when he would oppose any effort at peace-making. The Doctor said:—"No, never. I only say that the peace message ought to have emanated from the majority community."

"If the non-Muslims accept the 13 demands of the Musalmans with joint electorates, what will be your position?"

"In my opinion", said Dr. Iqbal, "The Musalmans do not want to give up separate electorates, at least the Punjab Musalmans will never agree to it."

IN FAVOUR OF UNITY

"What advice do you give to the Musalmans?"

"I am in favour of unity and I shall welcome the move" he said, "in case the Hindus take the initiative. In that case unity must be achieved. But it is not proper to give up separate electorates. So far as I have been able to understand, the Hindus want that the Musalmans should give up sevarate electorates. If they want peace, why do they attach such a condition? The Muslim majority is in favour of separate electorates."

The representative inquired that if the Muslim majority thought otherwise at the forthcoming Conference, in that case what he would say.

SHALL ACCEPT JOINT ELECTORATES.

The Doctor replied:—"My own view is that the Muslim Majority would never give up separate electorates. Anybody, who differs from this view, should regard it as my personal opinion. But if all the associations of India accept joint electorates at the forthcoming representative Conference, then I, too, shall abide by that decision and will not work against it."

The "Khilafat" reporter then handed over to Dr. Iqbal the telegram from Maulana Shaukat Ali, regretting his absence from Bombay and stating that Dr. Iqbal's message given to the Musalmans on the eve of his departure from Lahore, was a source of strength to him. (Shaukat Ali.)

# URDU PERIODICALS

## Interest In Historical Research

Urdu (Aurangabad)—The issue for the third quarterly opens with a highly interesting article by Maulavi Muhammad Mujib on the rise and development of novel-writing in Russia. The writer begins from the very beginning and exhaustively deals with the novels of Wikolia V. Gogol (1809—1852) and after giving a short account of his early life and education gives excerpts from his writings which are sure to prove interesting to the Urdu-reading public. Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan's translation of the 13th Discourse of Garcin de Tassy on the progress of Hindustani literature in the year 1862 is replete with information. In the beginning of his lecture he appreciatively refers to the services rendered by Sir Charles Travelyen of the India Office in the cause of the Urdu literature and then states that Hindustani is not spoken in India alone but it is heard in Basra and Aden as well.

After referring to the new newspaper and fresh publications, the lecturer refers to the late Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan's commentary of the Bible and asserts that although it has been written from the Islamic view-point, yet it can be studied with advantage by the Christians also. He then refers to the three Indian Universities of the day and gratefully acknowledges the great help given by patriotic men like Cowasji Jehangir and Maneckji Cursetji of Bombay to the Bombay University and the "Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution" respectively. At the end of the discourse, the lecturer pays a tribute to the literary merits of literary men who expired during 1862 and in this connection the first name given is that of Zafer. The last Moghul King, who died at Rangoon in exile at the age of about 90. He also feelingly refers to the autobiography of Mir Jaafar Ali Khan, Nawab of Surat, who, the lecturer says, looked like Tippu Sultan. Muhammad Sharaf Alam contributes an article on the poetry of Po Choi, a well-known poet of China. In the article dealing with the illiterate poets of India, figures Kabir and the writer has, given several of his "dohas", together with a brief account of his life. The article is worthy of a careful perusal. Dr. Tagore's article dealing with the essentials of literature has been specially translated for this magazine from the original Bengali. The article dealing with Turkish renaissance is continued.

Jamea (Delhi).—In the September number Saiyed Abid Ali dwells on the Persian poetry of Ghalib and gives specimens to show his greatness as a Persian poet. Maulana Muhammad Ali's letter (1925) addressed to Maulavi Ghulam Bhik Nairaz is in itself a study of the politics of those days. The Maulana maintains in that letter that it is in the best interests of India and Islam that Gandhism should ultimately prevail in this country. The article dealing with the finance of India is well-written. The article dealing with the finances of Dard is very interesting.

Maarif (Azangarh).—In the October issue the well-written action dealing with "faith and action" according to the teachings of Islam, is concluded. The writer lays stress on the fact that both these things go hand in hand and cannot be separated from each other. Qazi Ahmad Miyan Akhtar writes a detailed review of "Mirat-ul-Khiyal" and opines that from historical point of views it contains useful information about Aurangazebe and other Moghal Kings. Saiyad Magbul Ahmad writes a history of Khuran Bagh, Allahabad. Regular features are well-maintained.

# THE "BLUE STAR" TRAIN

## A Novel Industrial Exhibition

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Running of Industrial Exhibition trains has become a regular and successful feature with different Indian railways. But the credit of experimenting with such a venture on a scale not yet attempted by any railway in India will go, it is believed, to a private agency, the Hindustan Railway Agency, which has secured the co-operation and assistance of the East Indian Railway and the North Western Railway to cover a distance of about 3,500 miles during a tour extending for a period of two and a half months from the end of the year. The agency has christened the Exhibition train the "Blue Star" and has for this venture the patronage of three eminent Calcutta gentlemen namely, Sir R. N. Mookerjee, Mr. Dalgleish and Sir Hassan Suhrawardy. Goods and matter likely to be of interest to Indian buyers will be exhibited.

FACILITIES FOR VILLAGES

Besides other benefits that will accrue to the manufacturers who will join in this venture by exhibiting their goods and for which purpose leaflets and advertisements will be issued, the underlying idea of the organisers is to allow opportunities to manufacturers and other businessmen to meet the great majority of the population who live in villages away from the principal cities people whom it would not have been otherwise possible to attract.

CINEMA CAR.

The whole of northern India extending from Calcutta to Lahore is the area that is expected to be surveyed by the train during its tour. The train will halt at no less than 47 stations. A cinema car will be attached so that prospective inspectors and buyers of industrial exhibits will be entertained with interesting and instructive shows when they come to the train. The time-table of the special will be so arranged as to ensure arrival at each station whenever possible not later than 6 a.m. and departure not later than 11 p.m. The journey between stations will be at night as far as possible.—A.P.

# ALIPORE ARMS SMUGGLING CASE

## 46 Accused Plead Not Guilty

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

After a trial lasting for about a year, the evidence closed in the case wherein Ahmedshah Peshawari of Ekbalpore and 45 others, were charged before the Deputy Magistrate at Alipore, with conspiracy to smuggle arms and contraband drugs into British India. All the accused pleaded "not guilty".

One-hundred and eighty-five witnesses were examined on behalf of the Crown and 500 documents were exhibited in the case.

Tre arguments are likely to continue for over a month.—A.P.

## Malaviyaji For Calcutta?

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya intends to leave for Calcutta tonight breaking journey at Allahabad.—A.P.

# HAVERI SHEDS ITS ORTHODOXY

## Temples And Mathas Opened For Harijans

(From A Correspondent).

HAVRE, October 20.

Haveri is said to be the centre of orthodoxy in the whole of Karnatak on the ground that even the Brahmins are not allowed to draw water from some of the Lingayat wells. But strange to say, it has now become one of the foremost towns in the matter of advancement in all directions. When the Hindus were awakened to their senses by Mahatma's fast they realized their folly of doggedly following the rigid rules of old custom and freely admitted the "untouchables" into their fold. Now they can freely transact their business in the town as high-caste other Hindus. All the temples numbering about 20, the 'mathas' (about 30 in number) and the Jain Basti are all thrown open for the Harijans.

Efforts are being made to convene an all Karnatak Harijan Conference in this place.

# VICTIMISING UNION WORKERS?

## Allegations Against Model Mills' Management

Mr. M. N. Jagam, General Secretary, Nagpur Textile Union has issued the following statement to the press.

The workmen of the Modern Mills had sometime back resorted to Satyagraha in the Mills as a protest against what they considered as unlawful dismissal of two workmen. On the 17th of the last month the lockout declared by the Model Mills terminated and about 200 men have been rendered unemployed due to the policy of the Mill authorities in weeding out active Union workers and depriving them of their jobs by recruiting new men.

Ever since the re-opening of the Mills, the Union's recognition has been withdrawn by the Management. The Officers of the Mills have started propaganda against the Union within the Mill premises and workmen are being asked to attend Union meetings on pain of dismissal. Two workmen who attened Union meetings and are taking a keen interest in the Union affairs have been stopped from work for the last three days.

The Union has already protested against this action of the Model Mills and is holding daily meetings in front of the Mills.

## Horticultural Class At Haveri

(From A Correspondent.)

HAVERI, Oct. 20.

The Taluka Development Association Haveri (Dist. Dharwar) organised a horticultural class at Haveri with the help of the Agricultural Department from 17th inst. The opening ceremoney of the class was done under the Presidentship of Mr. Samsi, Sub-Judge, Haveri. The class is being held in the Municipal High School. Mr. S. S. Bhat, M.A., an Assistant to the Horticulturist Government, B. P. Poona, is conducting the class.

75 candidates from all parts of the District have joined the class. It will be continued for 8 days. The students (Agriculturists) will be examined and prizes distributed to successful candidates on the 25th instant.


# Choose the cloth which is making India proud of her textiles!

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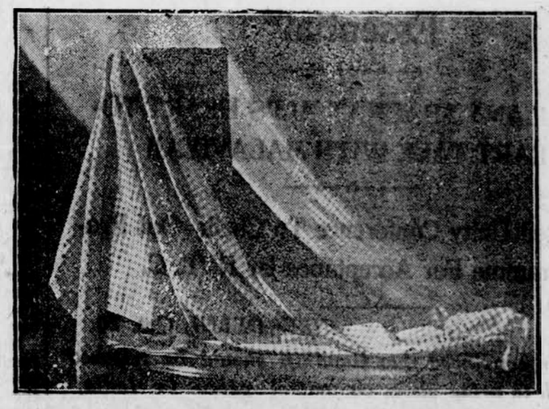

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# LARGEST NUMBER OF SUITS IN POONA

## Annual Report Of Administration Of Justice In Presidency

BOMBAY, October 20.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Annual Report on the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice for the year 1931 shows that the Judicial Staff employed in the Presidency on 31st December 1931 and available for Civil cases consisted of 10 permanent High Court Judges and one temporary Additional Judge; 17 District Judges; 9 Assistant Judges (including four under training); a Chief Judge and five Judges (including one temporary Additional Judge) of the Presidency Small Causes Court; two Provincial Small Cause Court Judges; 21 First Class Subordinate Judges and 96 Second Class Subordinate Judges. In addition, the Registrars of the Small Cause Courts of Ahmedabad and Poona exercised the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge. There were also three Inamdars and Jagirdars exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge under Regulation XIII of 1830 and 92 Village Munsiffs appointed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, Act XVII of 1879.

POONA TOPS LIST.

The largest number of suits instituted during the year was in Poona (17,200). In no other district except East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Broach, Ahmedabad and Kaira did the institutions exceed 10,000. Institutions ranged between 5,000 to 10,000 in Ratnagiri, Dharwar, Belgaum, Sholapur, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Satara, Thana and Surat. Kanara showed only 3,515 suits as instituted, while the lowest figure, 3,358 was found in Kolaba.

Including pending suits, the number for disposal was 2,40,414 and the number disposed of was 1,74,156.

Out of the suits disposed of during the year 20,269 or 11.6 per cent. were disposed of without trial; 73,262 or 42.1 per cent. without contest; 79,752 or 45.8 per cent. with contest and 873 or .5 per cent. by compromise.

The number of pending suits was 66,258 against 69,178 in the preceding year. Of the pending cases, 6,751 had been pending for more than a year.

EXCESS OF RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of the High Court was Rs. 19,37,876|11|3.

The total expenditure is Rs. 13,00,628|4|6.

The excess of receipts over expenditure is Rs. 6,37,248.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The Judicial Staff employed in the Presidency on the 31st December 1931 and available for Criminal Cases consisted of 10 permanent and 1 temporary High Court Judges; 17 Sessions Judges; 3 Additional Sessions Judges; 2 Assistant Sessions Judges; 377 First Class Magistrates; 407 Second Class Magistrates; 213 Third Class Magistrates; 144 Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards and 238 Village Panchayats.

In addition to the above, there were 19,399 Police Patils and 48 Benches of Magistrates, inclusive of four in the City of Bombay, constituted from 471 Honorary Magistrates.

The Presidency Magistrates including Honorary Magistrates dealt with 102,789 cases against 89,858 in the previous year. The number of cases dealt with under Special Laws was 93,964 or 13,375 more than in the year 1930.

APPEALS.

There were 3,071 persons under trial before sessions. Of these the cases 2,780 were decided and 1,451 or 52.1 per cent. convicted.

The number of appeals decided by Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court was 3,484 as against 2,992 in the preceding year. The number of persons whose appeals were decided by courts of magistrates was 2,548, while the Sessions Courts dealt with appeals of 2,574 persons.

HIGH COURT.

There were in all 139 cases for trial by the High Court. Of these 120 were decided. On the Appellate Side the High Court dealt with 302 appeals, leaving 76 pending at the close of the year.

# DARING ROBBERY AT EUSTON STATION

## Postman Knocked Senseless And Mail-Bag Stolen

## OUTRAGE IN FULL VIEW OF STATION THRONG

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Motor-bandits accomplished one of the most daring mailbag robberies in recent years at Euston Station, last night, in full view of the station throng. The bandits felled a postman and stole the registered mailbag which was for despatch by the Irish Mail-train. One of the bandits tripped the postman by dropping a suitcase at his feet, while another threw black cloth over his head and the third knocked him senseless with a blunt weapon, and all escaped in a waiting motor-van. Within a few minutes the Flying Squad cars patrolled the area and description of the van was given by wireless. The police are scouring the district.—Reuter's Special.

## Gronau Arrives At Colombo

COLOMBO, Oct. 20.

Von Gronau left Cocconada at 6|50 this morning and arrived at Colombo at 1|20 noon.—A.P.

Sir Mahomed Iqbal who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday "en route" to Europe snapped with the Afghan Counsel and other Muslim friends at the station.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAHM. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1932

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## "GANDHIJI SHOULD BE RELEASED FORTHWITH"

## "His Presence Now Is Absolutely Essential"

### MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S HEART-TO-HEART TALK WITH MALAVIYAJI

### Proposed Unity Conference To Chalk Out Programme For Acceptance By R. T. C.

*NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.*

***"I am convinced that Gandhiji should be released forthwith to bring about communal peace in India," said Maulana Shaukat Ali. "His presence at the present juncture is absolutely essential," replied Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.***

**This was the essence of the talk between the Pandit and the Maulana, this morning. Malaviyaji arrived here this morning, from Amritsar and drove straight to the house of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, where Maulana Shaukat Ali is staying. They had a long and cordial talk during which the Maulana gave the purport of his talk with the Viceroy, last evening. Maulana Shaukat Ali said that he had urged upon the Government to release Gandhiji and had every hope of peace coming to India.**

**UNITY CONFERENCE.**

**Malaviyaji, during the conversations, foreshadowed the holding of a Unity Conference with the people of all possible views, before the R. T. C., with a view to chalk out a progamme for acceptance by the R. T. C., and the British Government. But, he said, this Conference would depend on communal unity which is the subject of the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh Conference, the date of which will be decided on by them when the Maulana and the Panditji meet at 11 o'clock.**

**It is understood that Panditji desires a private talk with Maulana Shaukat Ali before deciding on anything about the Conference. Panditji also had talks with Mr. G. S. Birla.—A.P.**

## TAKE MORE OUT OF INDIA

### OTTAWA HUNGER INCREASE

### Jute Goods Tax Suggested

LONDON, Oct. 20.

In the House of Commons today Mr. Dingle Foot and Miss Horsbrugh, who represent Dundee, where jute is the raw material of industry, dealt with the subject in the course of the Ottawa debate.

Mr. Foot regretted that nothing had been done at Ottawa to assist the jute industry. He said that as the Government of India had imposed an export duty it would have been reasonable to ask for a reduction in return for what had been done for India.

Miss Horsbrugh advocated a small duty on jute manufactured goods coming into Britain or in the alternative that the Government of India should give Britain some preference.—Reuter.

## WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.

The date of the World Economic Conference, to be held in London, will be decided in November, according to Government advices here. It is thought that it is likely to be held in January but it depends on the result of the British Government's negotiations with other Governments.

Correspondence in this connection indicates that one cause of the uncertainty with regard to the date is the question of the United States' representation, but it is believed that if there is any change of Govrenment in the United States an arrangement can be made between the President and the President-elect of the United States with regard to the composition of the United States' delegation.—Reuter.

## TORIES IN GLEE

### *MacDonald's Spirited Reply To Critics*

A British Offical wireless message states:—

Government are understood to be well satisfied with the first day's Parliamentary debate on the results of the Ottawa Conference. Particular emphasis was laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech upon the point that the Ottawa agreements would serve "open channels of Empire trade some of which were getting choked". He cited with effect the words of an Imperial statesman who had said "we must come closer or we shall go farther apart", and declared that Ottawa hand certainly strengthened the imperial Union. He also stressed the point that the strong general trend of the agreements was to lower inter-imperial tariffs, and claimed that the discussions had porduced not only better mutual understanding but also a determination to develop a new cooperation now begun.

An attack on the agreements was launched by the Labour leader, Mr. George Lansbury, and the Liberal leader, Sir Herbert Samue., the latter arguing that the agreements should be made terminable at a few months' notice.

DIGNIFIED APPEAL.

Sir Herbert Samuel received a sympathetic response from the House to his dignified appeal that a charitable construction should be placed upon his motives in taking office in the Government and more recently in resigning from it.

The Prime Minister, who concluded the day's debate with a vigorous speech, maintained that no election pledge given by any member of a National Government had been broken by the Ottawa agreements and, in response to the argument aoduced by Sir Herbert Samuel, declared that it was essential to give a long duratiin to the agreements as production could not otherwise be organised.

STERLING COUNTRIES.

It is anticipated that the negotiations on the tariff matters with Denmark Norway and Sweden (who are of the sterling group) respectively will begin in London at an early date. Conversations on this subject are continuing with the Argentine Government.

Newspapers state that the agreements will be sought within the framework of the existing tseaties and that the maintainance of the most preferential treatment is "compeible with the extension of imperial preferences under the Ottawa agreements.

## DISARMAMENT SITUATION

### NATIONAL MEMORIAL SENT TO PREMIER

### Archbishop Of Canterbury To Lead Deputation

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A national memorial on disarmament situation has been sent to the Prime Minister, on behalf of over 300 signatories representatives of many spheres of national life, assuring him of widespread support by informed opinion for armament reductions.

To-morrow two influential deputations on the same subject are being met by the Premier. One of them is headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and including leaders of non-conformist Churches will be received by Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon in the Locarno room at the Foreign Office.

Later a second deputation of well-known people, representatives of non-party life of the nation, will also put their views before the Premier. The desire of the deputation is to demonstrate that Government will have the full force of public opinion behind them and all measures designed to overcome the present international deadlock and to achieve drastic measures of disarmament.

The "Times," on this subject, urges for an interval before resumption of disarmament discussions, to be used by great Powers to clear their ends as to how this is to be achieved. Germany's claim to equality of status, it says, has to all intents, been already conceded. "Of the two conceivable alternatives before them—their own progressive disarmament to a reasonable level and progressive rearmament of Germany to the point of renewed competition with her neighbours—they have most definitely pledged themselves to the former. Their choice is dictated not only by profound revulsion of world from any prospect of another war, not only by moral obligations of peace treaty, but by plain commonsense and by economic necessity.—B.O.W.

## CHEAPER POLISH TEXTILES

WARSAW, Oct. 19.

Drastic measures of rationalisation have been agreed upon by leading firms in the Lodz textile industry with the object of rendering Polish competition in the world markets more effective.—Reuter.

## SCOTLAND BEAT IRELAND

### DRAB INTER-LEAGUE MATCH

GLASGOW, Oct. 19.

At Ibrox Park, nine-thousand spectators saw a drab inter-League match in which Scotland beat Ireland by four goals to one.

The Scots did not deserve such a big victory, the shooting of their forwards being faulty. The Irish defence, where Jones was prominent, held the over-artistic Scottish forwards. The best shot for some time was the fast cross shot from Crawford, Breen saving a second attempt, but after thirty-five minutes Boyd scored with a left-foot shot after fine work by McMenemy. At half time Scotland led by one goal to nil.

On resumption Scotland pressed King hitting the post. Then Stevenson and Boyd missed badly. A brilliant movement by Kelly and Devan resulted in Devan equalising. Scotland retaliated Stevenson, Boyd and Telfer scoring. The following were the teams:

Scotland:—Kennaway, Crapnell, Hay Massie Walker, Telfer, Crawford, McMenemy, Boyd, Stevenson and King

Ireland:—Breen, MacClure, S. Mitchell, W. Mitchell, Jones, Walker, Houston, Irvine, Bambrick, Devan and Kelly.—Reuter.

## YORKSHIRE CUP RUGBY

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The following are the results of the matches played in the second round of the Yorkshire Cup under the Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

York 0, Leeds 7;
Hunslet 7, Wakefield 8;
Castleford 26, Bradford Northern 9.

In the second round of the Lancashire Cup, Salford beat Swinton by 25 points to 11.—Reuter.

## *END OF "IDEAL MARRIAGE"?*

### *Film Star Menjou Separates From Wife*

LONDON, Oct. 19.

It is announced hat the film star, Adlophe Menjou, has amicably separated from his wife, Kathryn Carver. They were married in 1928 when Adolphe had declared that he had made an ideal marriage. He would take pains to see that they lived happily ever after.—Reuter.

## NORMAL TRADING IN COTTON MARKET

### Detained Merchants Released

BOMBAY, Thursday.

**The four cotton merchants, who were detained under the Ordinance, were released to-day from the Byculla House of Correction and brought to the Police Commissioner's office.**

***They were released at 3 p. m., and served with notices restraining them from taking any part in Congress activities.***

***The released merchants were later given a warm welcome by the cotton brokers at Sheikh Memon Street.***

*EARLIER.*

***For the first time after several months, there was free trading in the Bombay Cotton Market to-day and European cotton brokers participated in the transactions.***

***The ready market at Sewree and the forward market at Sheikh Memon Street opened at 12 noon.***

*THOSE FOUR*

***As a result of the resumption of trade, the four cotton merchants, who were arrested at Sewree a week ago under the Ordinance, are expected to be released at any moment to-day.***

**The names of the detenus, whose release is expected, are:—**
**VIRJI LADDHA**
**VALJI LADDHA**
**BHAVANJI ARJUN, and**
**KUVERJI KURPAL.**

**The release of nine other cotton merchants, who are at present in jail is also said to be certain.**

## Full Of Spirits And Cheerful

### *MAHATMA IN JAIL*

POONA, Oct. 19.
(By Mail).

Mahatma Gandhi is very cheerful and full of spirits according to a medical friend who visited Yervada evening. Dr. C. J. Katial, who was Mr. Gandhi's Medical Adviser in London when the latter was attending the Second Round Table Conference and who arrived in India recently reached Poona with the sole object of seeing Mr. Gandhi. He had previously applied to the Government of Bombay for permission to interview Mr. Gandhi and therefore he proceeded directly from the station to the Yervada Jail. His interview with Mr. Gandhi lasted for about thirty minutes and the talk between them was mostly personal and about old time when Mr. Gandhi was in London last year.

GOVT. THANKED

Interviewed by the Associated Press Dr. Katial expressed his thanks to the Bombay Government for granting him permission to see Mr. Gandhi. Dr. Katial also expressed his thanks to Major Bhandhari, Superintendent of the Jail for his courtesy.

Asked about Mr. Gandhi's health Dr. Katial said:

"FULL OF SPIRITS"

"To me he looked much better in health than when I saw him in London last year during the Round Table Conference. He was very pleased to see me and I found him very cheerful and full of spirits But I was told that his health was even better before he started his historic fast. He has been eating ordinary food but after the fast he again reverted to fruit and vegetable diet the latter of which he takes cooked instead of raw."

Dr. Katial left by night train for Madras.—A. P.

## *SUIT AGAINST EX-PRESIDENT OF DIST. COUNCIL*

### *Rs. 5,600 Claimed For Alleged Mismanagement*

NAGPUR, Oct. 20.

The district council of Bilaspur, with the sanction of the local Government, has filed a civil suit against Mr. Thakur Chedilal, barrister, an ex-M.L.C., and a former president of the Council and another defendant, formerly a district council employee, claiming a sum of Rs. 5,600 for alleged mismanagement from the district council funds during his presidency. The suit is pending in the court of the first class sub-judge of Bilasbur.—A. P.

## *DOWN WITH COMMUNALISM IN CRICKET*

### *Nagpur Sportsmen's Protest*

NAGPUR, Oct. 20.

An appeal signed by prominent local sportsmen, was issued to-day protesting against the forthcoming cricket tournament which is run on communal lines and suggesting that four teams be represented with colleges, professors, Nagpur city and the military.—A. P.

## *Hon. Mr. Haig Reaches Darjeeling*

DARJEELING, Oct. 20.

The Hon. Mr. Haig, the Home Member, arrived here yesterday, to discuss with the Governor and members of the Government various matters including the terrorist question.—A. P.

## *SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN IN DELHI*

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.

Sir Fazli Hussain, Education Member, arrived here this morning, and was met at the station by Sir Frank Noyce, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Mr. Christie and others.—A.P.

## "Wild Estimates" Of U. S. Treasury

### MR. ROOSEVELT ATTACKS FINANCIAL POLICY

### "Mistaken Tariff Policies"

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20.

Budget deficits of upwards of 1,600 million dollars at the end of the present fiscal year, if the present rate of Governmental receipts and expenditure is maintained was foreshadowed by Mr. Roosevelt in an election speech. Attacking the financial policy of the administration, and characterising it as "wild estimates" of the United States Treasury.

He declared that Governmental borrowing was necessitated by heavy deficits in the past two years, absorbing credit rightly belonging to industry, and adding that 'our banks are financing these stupendous deficits which burden is absorbing their resources." He attributed the slump to the United States Government's mistaken tariff policies.—Reuter.

(Pittsburg is a city in Alleghany County, of Pennsylvania State, U.S.A.)

## MR. THAKKAR IN SIND

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 19.

Mr. Amritlal Thakkar arrived here to-day and was met by the local leaders. Later he left by the Bombay Mail.

The India League Delegation arrived here to-day and had discussions with the local merchants. —A.P.

## PICKETING AT BULLION MARKET

### Nine Volunteers Jailed

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A number of Congress volunteers were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on the charge of picketing.

A South Indian volunteer and another were arrested near the Bullion Exchange on Wednesday while picketing a gold and silver shop. The accused who were in Congress uniform at the time of the arrest pleaded guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Another Congress worker was arrested while picketing the shop of Mr. Narotam Girdhar at Dawa Bazar on Wednesday evening. He was found guilty and sentenced to suger six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Six others were arrested at Kalbadevi Road on Wednesday evening while picketing a cycle shop. One of the accused being a juvenile was sentenced to one day's imprisonment. The others were suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

## *UNDER THE ORDINANCE*

Bombay Thursday.

Ramniklal Manilal Choksi and Kakalbhai Gokuldas were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, for disobeying the order of the Commissioner of Police, under the Ordinance. As prosecution evidence was not ready, the case was postponed to October 24.

## *WORKERS SURRENDER*

Bombay, Thursday.

Two Congress workers who were released from the Byculla House of Correction a few days ago, surrendered to the police to-day. They were ordered to report themselves to the police every day on their release from detention. They failed to comply with the order, but surrendered to-day.

## POONA SENSATION

### Councillor Charged With Cheating Municipality

### WARRANT TO ATTACK RECORDS ISSUED

POONA, Oct. 19.

In the court of the Bench Magistrates, Poona, a compiaint has been filed against Mr. R. L. Valvekar, Councillor, Poona City Municipality, by Mr. G. S. Mahajan, a rate-payer, under Section 420, I.P.C., alleging that Mr. Valvekar has cheated the Municipality, by obtaining in 1929 an exemption from taxes, payable on his house No. 225 in Ganj Peth, by falsely representing that it was in a dilapidated condition, and not habitable.

The Magistrates, as requested by the complainant, visited the place, and found, it is said, that the house in question was tenanted. The exemption, it appears, was granted by the Managing Committee, under a resolution passed by them. The Magistrates have therefore issued to-day a warrant to attach municipal records relating to this matter. The case has created a sensation in the city, as Mr. Valvekar is a well-known Municipal Councillor.

It is understood that the offiers who came to execute the order at the Municipal Record Office, this morning, found it impracticable either to have a search made for particular papers concerning the case, or to have the whole of the Municipal Record attached.

It now appears that the Chief Officer, or the officer concerned, will be summoned by the court to produce the necessary municipal record pertaining to the case, on the day, the case comes up for hearing.

LUCKNOW AGREEMENT WELCOMED.

The news about the unanimous agreement, among the Muslim leaders at Lucknow has been received here with great satisfaction. Commenting editorially to-day, on the Lucknow session the "Dnyanprakash," congratulates the conveners of the Conference on the success they have achieved so far.

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